The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9690.—VOL. LIX. FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1869. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

At Rose Bay, Gannon's Forest, Mrs. J. Whiteman, of a son.
On the 19th May, at her residence, Double Bay, Mrs. Frederick White, of a son.
On the 5th instant, at her residence, Baptist-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. F. T. Rose, of a daughter.
On the 8th instant, at her residence, West Maitland, the wife of Joseph Marks, of a daughter.
On the 10th instant at Paddington, Mrs. Radford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st May, at the residence of the bride's parents, Enmore, Newtown, by Matthew W. Green, Christian Evangelist, Edmund Hodgson, of Gayndah, Queensland, to Jane, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Kingsbury, of Enmore, Newtown.
On the 9th instant, at the Manse, Palmer-street, by the Rev. John M'Gibbon, M.A., LL B, William Henry Barton, third son of William Barton, Esq., county of Fermanagh, Ireland, to Eliza Moore, third daughter of Hugh Moore, Esq., Aghry, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 9th March, at his residence, No. 5, Hill-street, Liverpool, England, from injuries received August 10th, 1864, while on duty on board s. s. Hecla, Cunard line, Mr. Daniel Kerr, aged 34 years, a native of Argyleshire.
On the 28th March, at Gloucester, England, the Rev. Lewis Evans, M.A., of Sandbach, Cheshire.
On the 31st March, at Strefford House, Shropshire, Mary Evans Lloyd, relict of the late John Lloyd, Esq., and daughter of the late R. Evans, Esq., Limerick, Ireland, aged 75.
On the 14th April, at 8, Constitution-street, Aberdeen, Scotland, Sligo Keith, aged 56, relict of Mr. Hugh Kyle Dunn, and mother to Captain Dunn and Charles F. Dunn of this city. Otago papers please copy.
On the 16th April, at his residence, Morice Town, Devonport, England, George Giles Shepheard, Esq., at the advanced age of 85 years, father of Mrs. William Vial, of this city.
On the 30th May, at Udah, G. H. Woodhouse, Esq., aged 77 years, father of E. H. Woodhouse, Esq., of Mount Gilead, near Campbelltown.
On the 8th instant, at her residence, Christie-street, Glebe, Mrs. Jane Smith, widow of the late William T. Smith, aged 55 years.
On the 9th instant, at his residence, corner of King and Pitt streets, after a short but painful illness, Mr. Thomas M'Grath, deeply regretted by all who knew him, aged 38 years. May he rest in peace.
On the 9th instant, at his residence, Russel-street, Melbourne, Mr. Anthony Hordern, senior, aged 80 years. The deceased was the beloved father of Messrs. Anthony, Lebbeus, and Edward Hordern, and Mrs. Robert Clowes, of this city.
On the 10th instant, at his private residence, 150, Alberto-terrace, Macleay-street, Darlinghurst, the beloved and youngest child of Richard and Annie Thame, aged 14 months and 11 days.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The undersigned beg to notify that the passage money from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE has been reduced.
For particulars apply to CATTELL, to KLOOT, and CO., Agents, 129, Pitt-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 3; and City of Adelaide, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares: Saloon, £6; return, £10. Steerage, £1 10s.
TO ADELAIDE, via Melbourne, en route to King George's Sound.—Alexandra, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 3.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-night, Friday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN. — Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Collaroy, on Monday night.
TO BRISBANE.— Lady Young, this afternoon Friday, at 5; and City of Brisbane, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Saxonia, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River. — James Paterson will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO ROCKINGHAM BAY.—Auckland, if sufficient inducement offer.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Auckland, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer every Tuesday.
FROM ROCKHAMPTON TO CLEVELAND BAY, calling at intermediate ports.—Tinonee, about Tuesday, 22nd instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
NOTICE.—Return tickets issued to the Hunter River for one week, at a fare and a half.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
Goods received for Paterson on SATURDAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S steamship HELEN M'GREGOR, for GRAFTON direct, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock. C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, Clarence River, via Newcastle, the GRAFTON, TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
For MACLEAY RIVER, via Port Macquarie, the BALLINA, on SATURDAY, June 12th, at 8 o'clock p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO MANNING RIVER.—LUNA, To-Morrow, at 4 p.m., from Caledonian Wharf. S. Nutter.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, 14th instant, 4 p.m.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships
YOU YANGS and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
YOU YANGS,
on THURSDAY, 17th June, at noon,
calling at EDEN,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.
The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return Tickets, available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
Fare—30s.
W. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE DIRECT.—The favourite s. s.
BLACKBIRD,
1000 tons,
Captain H. P. Sawell,
will be dispatched from Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, at noon.
The accommodation (saloon amidships) is equal to any passenger steamer in the colonies, and a stewardess is always in attendance on the ladies' cabin.
A commodious safe has been built in the captain's cabin for the safe conveyance of gold.
Rates of Passage:

Saloon	£4 0 0
Ditto return	6 10 0
Steerage	1 10 0

Arrangements for freight must be made before the steamer leaves here for Newcastle.
For rates and any other information, apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all ports.—The steamship
GOTHENBERG
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 19th June, via Bluff and Otago.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned. For rates of passage, freight, and any information apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, To-Morrow, at 10 a.m., from Patent Slip Wharf.

FOR LONDON.—The first-class favourite ship
LIBERATOR,
695 tons register, Alexander Levie, commander, will meet with quick dispatch.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.
For freight or passage apply to Captain LEVIE, on board, Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON.
The HAWKESBURY.
This magnificent new clipper ship will be dispatched on the 31st July.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.
For freight or passage, apply on board to Captain SAYERS; or, to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FIRST VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 American clipper ship MAUD HELEN, 1000 tons, J. A. Thomas, commander, will positively be despatched on MONDAY MORNING, the 14th instant. Only two berths vacant, for which immediate application is necessary to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Illalong, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, TUESDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at 11 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, 18th instant.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS, AT HALF THE RALWAY RATES.
FROM WHARF, foot KING-STREET daily.
PELICAN, 9 a.m., 1, 5; return 6.50, 11 a.m., 3 p.m.
ADELAIDE, 7, 11 a.m., 3 p.m; return, 9, 1, 5 p.m.
PLATYPUS, TARBAN only, 4.15. RYDE, 6.10 p.m.
Calling at HUNTER'S HILL, COCKATOO, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, ERMINGTON, NEWINGTON, SUBIACO, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS.—A vessel, fitted for passengers, leaves direct each month. California never offered greater inducements to all classes. Intending emigrants can obtain every information, and secure passages, by applying to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 American built clipper-ship ROYAL SAXON, 1050 tons, E. G. Tucker, commander, will be the first ship of the MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS, to leave after the Maud Helen. This favourite ship was built expressly for the passenger traffic, and has large roomy Saloon and well ventilated State Rooms. The Second Cabins are enclosed State Rooms on deck. The Intermediates will be fitted up with every convenience for families. A very liberal scale of provisions supplied, with steward's attendance in each department. This vessel will be dispatched on or about the 1st July.
For particulars of passage apply to H. H. HALL, United States Consul, 21, Bridge-street.
For freight to Messrs. R. TOWNS and CO.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The ship QUEEN OF THE COLONIES SAILS SATURDAY MORNING. All balances of passage money must be paid THIS MORNING, and passengers must be on board this night.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid A1 British ship BOMBAY, 1400 tons, Captain T. H. Rickaby, will be dispatched from Newcastle on TUESDAY, the 22nd June.
Plans of cabins can be seen, and all other information afforded, at the office of JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—The A1 14 years ship FORFARSHIRE, 1238 tons register, will sail in a few days for the above port. Has superior saloon accommodation.
For freight apply to Captain GAGGS, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LEVUKA, FIJI ISLANDS, direct.—☞ The A1 clipper brig St. THOMAS, Thagaard, master, being under Charter, will be quickly dispatched. Favourable opportunity for shipping horses or sheep.
For freight or passage, apply to W. WOLFEN and CO., Bridge-street; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange Corner.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS, direct.—The regular trader MAGELLAN CLOUD, Browning, master, will be positively dispatched on the 18th instant.
For freight or passage apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The brig FREAK, Linklater, commander, is now fast loading at the Grafton Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR SOUTH SEA ISLANDS, FIJI, and NAVIGATOR'S.—☞ The clipper schooner JOHN ANDREW, 100 tons, Smith, master, having engaged a large portion of her cargo, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply immediately, to C. M. DEANE, Fiji Agency, 32, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR PORT COOPER.—The regular trader JOHN KNOX, B. Jenkins, commander, having a large portion of cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. Shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once.
For freight or passage apply on board, Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE of STEAM and SAILING PACKETS.—First vessel for AUCKLAND, carrying cargo for other NEW ZEALAND PORTS, to be transhipped per Steamer.—☞ The favourite clipper barque NOVELTY, J. Nearing, commander, (now hourly expected) will be dispatched 7 days after arrival, full or not full.
For freight, passage, and all particulars, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The regular trader JOHN KNOX, B. Jenkins, commander, clears at the Customs TO-DAY, and sails TO-MORROW, at daylight.
Shippers are requested to complete shipments and PASS ENTRIES at once.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain JENKINS, on board, Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

SHORTEST ROUTE to the GILBERT GOLDFIELDS. — FOR NORMAN, GULF OF CARPENTARIA. — The fine A1 barque RECONNAISSANCE, 300 tons burthen, Captain Bowman, will be despatched early in June. Early application is necessary to procure passage by this favourite regular trader.
The town of Norman is within 120 miles of the Gilbert, while passengers going to Cleveland or Rockingham Bays will have nearly 600 miles to travel over country without any stores or houses of accommodation.
For passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FIRST VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON and PORT MACKAY.—☞ The favourite clipper schooner YOUNG AUSTRALIA, Captain Griffin, is now fast loading, and, being under engagement, will positively clear and sail TO-MORROW.
Shippers are requested to send down cargo at once, and may rely on her being the first vessel away.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKINGHAM BAY direct (NEAREST ROUTE to the GILBERT DIGGINGS).—☞ The clipper brigantine JULIA, Tyrrell, commander, being under charter, will have immediate dispatch. Has room for a limited quantity of freight and passengers, for which immediate application is necessary to H. W. HARPER, Market Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE Direct.—The clipper-schooner HERON. For freight apply to C. B. Bond, Sussex-st.

FOR MELBOURNE Direct.—The fine fast-sailing schooner ESCORT, J. Nicholson, master.
For freight apply C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street; or Captain, on board, at Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MYALL, Port Stephens.—The clipper ketch ROSE AND THISTLE, sails SATURDAY.
For freight or passage apply on board, Albion Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—HANNAH, from Commercial Wharf, on SATURDAY next. H. F. Camroux.

RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner BERTHA all parts. J. COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

CLEONE, for the BELLINGER RIVER.—Freight or passage, apply on board, at Roddam and Blair's Whf.

SHELLHARBOUR.—DAIRY MAID, This Day, at 4 p.m., from Caledonian Wharf. S. NUTTER, Agent.

FOR SHELLHARBOUR.—The P. B. LASS, this evening. Victoria Wharf. JOHN FOLEY, Agent.

FOR WOLLONGONG.—The COMET, this evening. Victoria Wharf. JOHN FOLEY, Agent.

GERRINGONG.—AGENORIA, THIS DAY, at noon, from Caledonian Wharf. S. Nutter, agent.

SHIP JOHN NICHOLSON, from London.—Consignees will please pass ENTRIES at once for Moore's Wharf. All goods for which Entries are not passed within the seven days will be landed under Imperfect Entry, and stored at consignees' risk and expense.
Bills of lading must be presented, and freight paid, at the Office of the undersigned, from whom Delivery Orders will be obtained.
JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97 and 99, York-street.
Captain WEBSTER will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by his crew without his written authority.

SHIP PRINCESS DAGMAR, from LIVERPOOL.—Consignees are requested to PASS ENTRIES for the Circular Quay. The ship will not be responsible for damage to or loss of cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
YOUNG and LARK.

SHIP GLENGABER, from Liverpool.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon on SATURDAY, 12th June, or they will not be recognised.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME,
20, Hunter-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP EARL DALHOUSIE, from London.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned by SATURDAY, 12th instant, at noon, or they will not be paid.
YOUNG and LARK.

FOR SALE, by private contract, by the undersigned, at Lloyd's Rooms, Melbourne:—
The favourite clipper barque
FORMOSA,
450 tons register, 600 tons burthen.
The barque
AURIFERA,
435 tons register, 650 tons burthen.
The schooner
MARIA,
222 tons register.
All well found, and in splendid order. Full inventories. Terms liberal.
JAMES LAURANCE, Lloyd's Rooms, Melbourne.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the first-class barque QUEENSTOWN, 400 tons register, shifts without ballast; now ready for sea.
Apply Cuthbert's Wharf.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, A1 VESSEL, to load coal at Newcastle for San Francisco.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

CHARTER.—Wanted, VESSEL, 200 tons burthen, Coals from Newcastle to Napier, N.Z.
SHAW and CO., Newcastle.

CHARTER.—Wanted, Vessel, conveyance Cedar, Richmond to Melbourne; good freight. Laidley, Ireland, &Co.

WANTED, a VESSEL to carry sleepers from Bellambi to Sydney. Martyn and Co.

BOTTOMRY.—TENDERS will be received at the French Consul's Office, 284, Pitt-street, on or before MONDAY, 14th instant, at noon, from parties willing to lend a sum of £2400 (two thousand and four hundred pounds sterling), required to repair the French ship Asie, upon a bottomry bond. The terms may be known on applying at the French Consul's Office, between noon and 3 o'clock.

TO MASTER RIGGERS.—TENDERS will be received until noon on MONDAY, 14th, to Refit Rigging of ship Western Empire. Specification to be seen at Cuthbert's Wharf.

LIGHT-PULLING SKIFF, with sculls, for SALE £6. Mr. CROFT, foot of Johnson-st., Balmain.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK.
WATERVIEW PATENT SLIP.
SHIPWRIGHTS' WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
The undersigned wish it to be generally known, that they undertake every description of Shipwrights' and Blacksmiths' work, performing the same with the greatest expedition at current rates.
Sailing vessels wanting repairs, or the use of the Dock or Slip, will be towed to and from Waterview FREE OF CHARGE by any of the harbour tug-boats.
THOS. M'ARTHUR and CO.,
Shipbuilders, Shipwrights, Engineers, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, &c.,
WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.
N.B.—Town Office, Mort's-buildings, 177, Pitt-street, Sydney, where all inquiries will have immediate attention.
. Steamers leave the Dock Ferry Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the Works, at the hours and half-hours.

THE CALIFORNIA DRY DOCK COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U. S.
NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, CONSIGNEES, AND MASTERS.
The COMPANY'S DRY DOCKS, situate at HUNTER'S POINT, San Francisco, are now completed and in successful operation, and afford every facility for the Docking and Repair of all classes of STEAM and SAILING VESSELS. The GRAVING DOCK, excavated in the solid rock, and finished in the most substantial manner, is of the following dimensions:—
Extreme length, 450 feet; length on blocks, 416 feet; width at the top, 120 feet; depth, 30 feet; width at entrance, 90 feet. At mean high tide will take in a ship drawing 22 feet without lightening.
This Dock is fitted with a Caisson Gate, and is supplied with two powerful Centrifugal Steam Pumps, capable of pumping out the dock in two hours.
The FLOATING DRY DOCK will receive vessels of 1500 tons measurement and under. The Dock is 82 feet in width, and 210 feet in length; is built of the soundest Oregon Pine, thoroughly braced and bolted, and is furnished with all the requisites for Docking a Ship successfully. Vessels taken up at all stages of the tide.
The Company feel warranted in stating that Repairs on Vessels can be made as advantageously in San Francisco in respect to cost of materials and labour as in any other part of the world.
For particulars, address
JAMES POLLOCK, Superintendent,
San Francisco, California, U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO.—£18 Passage per Queen of the Colonies, £9. 203, Castlereagh-street.

WATSON'S BAY.—Greenwich Pier Hotel.—Interesting Pair-Oared Race, to start This Day, at 4.

MASONIC. — BRETHREN holding membership under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland are requested to ASSEMBLE at the Masonic Hall, York-street, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, on business of importance. By order of the R.W.M. of L. St. A., No. 358, S. C. W. HIGSTRIM, Secretary.

MASONIC.—LODGE ST. ANDREW, No. 358.—Members are requested to attend General MEETING of the Constitution, THIS EVENING, Friday, at 7.30 p.m. By order of the R.W.M., W. HIGSTRIM, Sec.

MASONIC.—Lodge Woolloomooloo, No. 386, S.C. The Brethren are requested to attend a General MEETING of the Craft (under the Scottish Constitution), to be held at the Masonic Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7.30. Business of importance.
W. MACARTY, Secretary.

NEW South Wales Protestant Political Association.—The usual weekly MEETING will be held This Evening, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Kent-street. Chair taken at 8 p.m. JOHN DAVIS, President.

DRUIDS.—A Public MEETING will be held, at Mr. William D. Jones's, Crown Inn, corner of Botany Road and Bank-street, THIS (Friday) EVENING, the 11th instant, to make arrangements for opening a lodge in connexion with the Order of Druids. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. JOHN CUMMINS, D.C.S.

TESTIMONIAL TO JULES JOUBERT, Esq.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Committee will be held, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7, at Tattersall's Hotel.
HENRY FAIRFAX, Secretary.
N.B.—The list of subscriptions received will be published on Saturday.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY AND LITERARY INSTITUTION.—Notice is hereby given that a Special MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders, will be held in the Library, Bent-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st July next, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of electing a member of Committee in the room of the late George Forbes, Esq.
WILLIAM FORDE, Honorary Secretary.
10th June, 1869.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY (Limited).—The adjourned MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 21, Bridge-street, on FRIDAY next, the 11th June, at 3.30 p.m.
By order of the Board,
W. P. MANNING, Secretary.

AFRICA AND ITS EXPLORERS.—A LECTURE, Mr. A. CANE, Friday Night, Temperance Hall, 7.30.

PARCELS, NORTHERN ROAD.—Parcels for SCONE, MURRURUNDI, TAMWORTH, ARMIDALE, and other places in the Northern District, will be booked at COBB and CO.'s Office, Pitt-street, for GILL'S Line of Coaches.

MASONIC.—FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN.—A BALL will take place at the Masonic Hall, on THURSDAY, June 24th, under the auspices of Lodge Fidelity, 267, I.C., and Woolloomooloo, 386, S.C.
H. TERNOUTH, } Joint Hon.
J. ROWLING, } Secretaries.
Applications for Tickets to be made to Brother W. B. Bennett, Masonic Hall; Brother John Clark, Colonnade, Elizabeth-street; Brother Henry Priestly, M.W.M., 386, S.C., 53, Sussex-street; Brother Charles Lewis, W.M., 267, I.C., 201, Phillip-street.

JOHN WRIGHT, of Maryborough, in 1865, take NOTICE that, not having heard from you since the 14th February, 1866, I fully expect you are deceased. Therefore, I intend, unless I hear from you within one month from the date hereof to INTERMARRY with another.
Dated this 9th day of June, A.D., 1869.
SUSANNAH WRIGHT.

NOTICE.—If the party who left a Bay PONY, saddle, and bridle, at my place on 21st of May, do not call, within fourteen days from this date, and release him, he will be sold to defray the expenses. Description: Bay pony, branded near shoulder DBD sideways, off shoulder like W, near hind foot white, blaze down the forehead.
W. AVERY, One Tree Hotel.
8th June, 1869.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF MR. JOSEPH GOORDEN, who is supposed to have arrived in Australia in 1853, should still be in the Colonies, he will hear of something to his advantage by communicating with the undersigned.
JACOB L. MONTEFIORE,
Consul of Belgium.

JOHN CHARLES GALE, eldest son of John Gale, baker, late of 35, Mansell-street, Whitechapel, but now living at 188, Great Dover-street, Borough, London.—Should this meet his attention, or be seen by any one knowing him, he or they are requested to communicate immediately to his Parents, at the above address. Last heard of at Tira, near Walcha, New South Wales. It would be to his advantage to write home.

MR. JAMES F. PORTER.—A LETTER for you at GEORGE MOORE and CO.'S, Pitt-street.

MR. HOWIE, Ship and House Painter.—Please call on C. WILLIAMS, 180, Castlereagh-street North.

NO. 1 CO. S. B. V. R.—Inspector's Parade TO-MORROW at 3 p.m. Member attend. J. Wells, Capt.

NO. 2 COMPANY S.B.V.R.—Inspection Parade on Saturday, 3 p.m. Recruits to attend. C. A. Wilson.

NO. 6 COMPANY, S.B.V.R.—Inspection PARADE on SATURDAY, at 2.45. Members MUST attend to be efficient.
GERARD PHILLIPS, Captain.

NO. 2 HIGHLANDERS.—Half-Yearly Inspection.—Parade on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2.45 p.m. sharp. Members are particularly requested to attend.
D. S. M'MINN, Q. M. S.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Will of WILLIAM HIGHFIELD, late of Petersham, in the colony of New South Wales, Landholder, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the New South Wales Government Gazette, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Letters of Administration with Will annexed, of the abovenamed William Highfield, deceased, may be granted to ROBERT THOMPSON HIGHFIELD, of Rylstone, in the said colony, one of the children and next of kin of the said deceased.
Dated this ninth day of June, A.D. 1869.
GEORGE EVANS, Proctor for the said Robert Thompson Highfield, 102, King-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
In Insolvency.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—An Account Current and Plan of Distribution in the separate estate of ALFRED WALKER (Nelson and Walker), No. 8974, shewing payment in full of all debts proved against the estate, and leaving a balance, directed by his Honor the Chief Commissioner to be carried to the credit of the joint estate of Nelson and Walker; and also an Account Current and Plan of Distribution in the estate of JAMES STARR, No. 7931, shewing second dividend of 1½d per £, now lie for inspection of all persons interested, at the Office of Insolvency, King-street, Sydney, and will be confirmed on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth day of June instant, if not previously objected to.
Dated this 7th day of June, A.D. 1869.
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY,
Official Assignee.

HARRISON and JONES,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THOMAS DAWSON
(Office address), 434, George-street, Sydney.
Stock, Station, and General Commission Agent, Auctioneer, and Valuator.
Sales of Fat Stock conducted at Homebush and Sydney, and Paddocks provided free.
N. B.—Sales held in any part of the country, as heretofore.

GOLDSBROUGH BURT, and CO,
30, Hunter-street, Sydney,
R. GOLDSBROUGH and CO.,
Bourke and William streets, Melbourne,
WOOL BROKERS,
Live Stock and Station Agents, Sheep and Cattle Salesmen.
Liberal advances on wool for sale or shipment, also on live stock for sale in Sydney, Melbourne, Sandhurst, or Ballarat.

BUCHAN-THOMSON, having been unable to dispose of the Carriages purchased by him for the use of H.R.H. the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, during his late visit, has determined to open a JOBBING ESTABLISHMENT in connection with THE STABLES, Bligh-street, where those elegant equipages, consisting of Open and Close Carriages, with good horses and smart well-dressed coachmen, can be turned out at a moment's notice, and may be hired by the HOUR or otherwise.
N.B.—Charges moderate. See scale at the Office.

NOTICE.—Persons having CLAIMS against the estate of the late GEORGE FORBES, Esq., Liverpool-street, Hyde Park, will be good enough to send them in to DAVID FORBES, Esq., Chambers, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, without delay.

TO BUTCHERS.—Hall's cattle cannot be for sale to-day; they are unavoidably POSTPONED till a future date, of which due notice will be given.
G. M. PITT.

NEWCASTLE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND FREE LIBRARY.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the first portion of a building for the above Institution.
Plans and specifications to be seen at Mr. KEENE'S, Newcastle; or at the Offices of the Architect, Mr. B. BACKHOUSE, George-street, Sydney, until the 20th instant inclusive; when the Tenders are to be directed, endorsed, and addressed to the President, Mr. WILLIAM KEENE, Newcastle. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
JOHN COWAN, Hon. Secretary.

WANTED, TENDERS, by Thursday next, for Printing a Weekly Journal. Mayes, 349, George-st.

TENDERS invited for the purchase and removal of materials of premises in Lower George-street, lately occupied by E. O'Hara. R. F. POCKLEY, 22, Bridge-street.

TENDERS will be received until the 15th instant, for the formation of a Road, extending from the Parramatta Road to Haslem Creek Cemetery. For specifications apply to Mr. THOMAS DAWSON, 434, George-street.

TENDERS for Refreshments for Masonic Ball will be received up to TUESDAY, 10 a.m. For particulars apply HENRY PRIESTLY, 53, Sussex-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND INSTITUTION.—TO BUTCHERS.—TENDERS for the supply of MEAT to the above institution for twelve months are invited by the committee, as follows:—
Beef, all joints, at per lb.
Mutton, by half sheep, at per lb.
Corned beef and mutton, at per lb.
Mutton and beef suet, at per lb.
Legs of beef, each.
Tenders will be received until SATURDAY, 12th June, addressed to ELLIS ROBINSON, Honorary Secretary, 486, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited, until the 19th instant, for the Erection of a Residence at Burwood, for R. Smith, Esq. D. W. RYAN, Architect, 78, King-street, next English and Scottish Bank.

TO CAPITALISTS.—We the undersigned, Planters, are willing to supply a given quantity of Cane to any individual who will forthwith erect machinery for its manufacture into Sugar at market value.
Application to be made to
T. SALTER, Bellenger River.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE THOMAS METCALFE, Grocer, deceased.—A Last and Final DIVIDEND will be paid on MONDAY next, June 14, or any morning, between the hours of 10 and 11, at
J. G. HANKS'S,
520, George-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I will not be answerable for any debts my Wife, MARTHA AUSTIN (maiden name Cornelius), may contract, under any circumstances, from this date.
J. AUSTIN, 61, South Head Road.
June 10th, 1869.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
The PRIZES awarded at the Metropolitan Intercolonial Exhibition WILL BE DISTRIBUTED, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, on TUESDAY next, 15th instant, at 2 30 p.m.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

FITZROY WARD.—An ALDERMAN will be wanted this year; some one who will break up the existing CLIQUE, and attend to the interests of the ratepayers.

PLATEDWARE of BEST QUALITY.—Spoons and forks, cruets, egg frames, toast racks, fruit stands, salvers, tea sets, &c., at reduced prices. W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

DR. HOBBS'S Health Establishment being enlarged, a number of young gentlemen can obtain a permanent home. Newtown.

CHARLES EDWARDS, People's Dentist.—Finest work, best material, lowest price. 6, Bridge-street.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-street North, near King-street.

FUTURE REVEALED.—Consultations verbally, or by letter containing 14 1d stamps. Phreno, 6, Bridge-st.

H. D. COCKBURN, Auctioneer, Pitt and Park sts., gives the highest price for Household Furniture.

J. SPENCER, Surgeon-Dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. Honourable mention at Exhibition for artificial teeth. Single tooth from 7s 6d; artificial plates remodelled and repaired; children's teeth regulated.

MR. MANBY, Attorney, Solicitor, &c., 434, George-street, three doors from Royal Hotel.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Dentist, has REMOVED from 737, George-st., to 23, Hunter-st.

NOTICE.—J. C. BAIN, Ironmonger, Removed to 172, Pitt-street, next Mr. Renny's, Royal Blue House.

R. LAMB, Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician, 1st floor 324, George-street, 6 doors south Hunter-street. Best Brazilian Pebbles, in case, 10s; Eye-glasses, double and single, 2s; concave Specs, 2s 6d; good steel Specs, 9d pair; Steel Alberts, 9d. Pipes silver-mounted and repaired promptly. A choice assortment Jet Ware ex Mail.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rush-cutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

THE UTMOST VALUE ADVANCED to any amount on watches, plate, jewellery, furniture, and goods of every description at the lowest rate of interest. I. HIMMELHOCH, 292, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

ALARMING Sacrifice! Startling Reduction!—First-class Photographs, 5s dozen. J. Yates, 432, George-st.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 8s per dozen, 6s per half-dozen. ALBERT LOMER, 419, George-st., next Lassetter's.

FREEMAN'S (late Dalton's) Royal Photographic Gallery, 320, George-street, INSTANTANEOUS Photographs taken for Cartes or enlarged Portraits. A fine collection of specimens on view.

J. T. GORUS, Photographer, 101, King-street, has reduced his CARTES-DE-VISITE, to 7s 6d dozen.

ZQHYFDGMP.—Photographic Gallery. J. DAVIS, 233, Pitt-st., op. Empire Office. Cartes, 7s per doz.

MOST Money LENT on plate, watches, jewellery, and furniture, at Molloy's Pawn Office, Bathurst-street.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.—The Australian Mutual Provident Society is prepared to LEND MONEY upon the security of first-class freeholds, on ordinary fixed mortgage, at 6 per cent. per annum, or repayable by instalments in conformity with the following reduced scale, viz.—
Table F.
Instalments required to repay £100 with interest.

In Years.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.
2	£27 4 6	£13 10 1	£4 9 7
3	18 15 4	9 6 3	3 1 9
4	14 10 11	7 4 5	2 7 11
5	12 0 6	5 19 8	1 19 1
6	10 6 11	5 2 9	1 14 1
7	9 3 2	4 10 11	1 10 2

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
Secretary.
Principal Office, Sydney, 24th July, 1868.

BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES and other Shares for SALE. W. CHATFIELD, 69, Pitt-street.

£5000 TO LEND, in one or more sums, on city property; interest low. Rooke, 76, King-st.

£1500 STERLING.—To be SOLD, the REVERSION of the above sum, on the death of a lady, aged 70 years, at present residing in Victoria. Application, by letter only, to MARK T. O'SHAUGHNESSY, 31, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

J. S. BANK, Sydney Insurance, and Peak Downs SHARES wanted; N. S. W. Debentures for SALE. C. BATE and CO., 165, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Ten Peak Downs SHARES, at 33s. B. A., Herald Office.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, a Rose Cockatoo PARROT. Whoever returns the same to the Star Hotel, Bridge-street, will receive the above reward.

£1 REWARD.—STOLEN, or taken by mistake, from No. 7, Wynyard-square, a Blue Pilot TOP-COAT, trimmed with fur all over outside front, with cord fastenings across the breast. The above reward will be paid on its being returned to above address.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, on the Newtown Road, a Portion of an Albert CHAIN, with six Charms attached to it. Apply at 256, Castlereagh-street.

LOST, a Spaniel DOG. Answers to the name of "Leo;" had on collar and chain. The finder will be rewarded. J. HOLLAND, 210, Pitt-street.

LOST, a large Black GOAT, heavy in kid, with a white spot on forehead. Anybody returning the same to 188, Pitt-street, will be rewarded.

FOUND, a light brown Greyhound SLUT, leather collar on. Post-office, Hunter's Hill.

LOST a lady's Gold WATCH and CHAIN, yesterday afternoon, in Woolloomooloo or Forbes sts., blue back, No. 65,925. If returned to 107, Elizabeth-street North; or 160, Forbes-st., the finder will receive a handsome reward.

CAUTION to Pawnbrokers and others against purchasing or lending money upon a lady's geneva Gold WATCH, No. 65,925; the same having been lost or stolen. C. W. A., 107, Elizabeth-street North.

CAUTION.—The undermentioned CHEQUES having been stolen from my premises, No. 2, Belmore-terrace, Dowling-street, the public are hereby cautioned not to negotiate the same:—
£30, drawn by Harriette Want for R. J. Want, on Commercial Bank, in favour of W. Wood.
£1 14s 6d, drawn by Harriette Want, on Commercial Bank, in favour of J. Pound.
£5 18s 7d, drawn by Parbury, Brothers, on Commercial Bank, in favour of W. Wood.
£4 2s 9d, drawn by J. Neale, on the Commercial Bank, in favour of W. Wood.
£7, drawn by John Hill, on Joint Stock Bank, in favour of W. Wood.
£4 14s 7d, drawn by Frank Dangar, on City Bank, in favour of W. Wood.
£7, drawn by E. H. Goggin, on City Bank, in favour of W. Wood.
W. WOOD.
June 10th, 1869.

STRAYED away from the Saleyard, a Red and White Spotted HEIFER, branded CW. Any person that will bring her to Mr. BOTTOMLY, Forbes-street, shall be rewarded.

GOLDEN FLEECE HOTEL,
81, KING-STREET.
FIRST-CLASS ORDINARY DAILY,
consisting of Soup, Meat, Vegetables, Pastry, Salad and Cheese, with a Glass of Ale, for
ONE SHILLING.
BILL OF FARE, THIS DAY:
SOUPS.
Pea soup.
FISH.
Whiting or gratin.
ROAST.
Beef
Shoulder mutton.
BOILED.
Lamb's head and brain sauce.
MADE DISHES.
Curried chops
Beefsteak and kidney puddings
Lamb's fry and bacon.
COLD JOINTS.
Lamb.
Cabinet pudding
Jam roll.
GRILL CHOPS and STEAKS.
Cheese
Butter
Salad.
Tea and Supper till 12 o'clock.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and others.—A Marble MANTELPIECE, boxed jambs, 8 inches, and shelf, 3 feet opening, with register stove to suit, £4 16s. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

CURRANTS and RAISINS, prime new fruit, ex Chase-Sze and Fiery Cross. DANGAR, DANGAR, and CO.

CORKS, Wine, Ale, Soda Water, and others, on SALE. DANGAR, DANGAR, and CO.

RICE.—Finest white Java Table RICE for SALE. FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Spring-street.

JUST OPENED, ladies' French Bronze Kid Boots, all sizes. B. COCKS, George-street.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—New Photographic Goods Depot. J. W. SMALL and CO., 4, Barrack-st., Sydney.

THE SYDNEY MAIL,
SATURDAY, 12th June.
Arrival of the Mail Steamer—Summary of News—Correspondents' Letters.
The Governor's Visit to Bathurst
Wreck of the Schooner Douglas
The Action for Slander—Hassall v. Rodd
The Brougham-place Tragedy
Chatain's Fellmongery Process
Murder of Mr. Halligan at Rockhampton
Australian Banks and the Wool Trade
The Roman Catholic Clergy and Fenianism
Agricultural Gazette—Weather and Crops—Pastoral
Sporting—Aquatics—Cricket
Shipping—Commercial—Markets.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS,
for June.
EXHIBITION NUMBER,
Price 6d.
THIRTEEN DRAWINGS of Prize Horses, Bull, Sheep, Poultry, Products, and Agricultural Implements.
Portrait of the late Hon. J. H. PLUNKETT.
Portrait of DE CASTRO, the Claimant for the Tichborne Baronetcy.
Scene of the recent FLOOD ACCIDENT at Camden.
TALE:—"Zekel Flint; or, The Man who could never be cheated."
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Letter-press and Lithographic Printers, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY PUNCH, THIS DAY. Cartoon—The Bushman's Home.

SYDNEY PUNCH.—The Bicicle. GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Printers, 108, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY PUNCH.—Our Poor Harbour.

THE BUSHMAN'S SPREE. See PUNCH, THIS DAY. GORDON and GOTCH, 281, George-street.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, April part, 3s 6d, post free 3s 10d. W. R. PIDDINGTON.

EUROPEAN MAIL, monthly summary of news, April 23, 1s. W. R. PIDDINGTON.

CORNHILL MAGAZINE, 1s 6d; Belgravia, London Journal, All the Year Round, Once a Week, London Society.
W. R. PIDDINGTON.

6D. FOR Five QUIRES good cream laid Note paper. F. and E. COLE, 380, George street.

8 PACKETS good Cream ENVELOPES for 1s. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

F. AND E. COLE, Booksellers and Fancy Stationers, 380, George-street, opposite Commercial Bank.

MADDOCK'S SELECT LIBRARY.
NEW BOOKS just received per R. M. S. Malta, and now ready for circulation:—
Muller's Facts and Arguments for Darwin
Helps's Life of Pizarro
Count Teleki, a story of modern Jewish life
Wood's The Wedding Day in all Countries, 2 vols.
Taylor's Bye-Ways of Europe, 2 vols.
Tytler's (Sarah) Girlhood and Womanhood
Smith's Tales of Chivalry and Romance
Browne's Adventures in the Apache Country
Froude's Inaugural Address
M'Laren's (Charles) Select Writings, 2 vols.
Jenkins's (Mrs. C.) Within an Ace
Grant's (James) The Girl he Married, 3 vols.
Lily of Lumly (The)
Peasant Life in Glenaldie
Sacristan's Household (The), 2 vols.
Aunt Judy's May Day Volume, 1869
Lecky's History of European Morals, 2 vols
Rassam's British Mission to Abyssinia
Lee's Life of Daniel Defoe, with recently discovered writings, 3 vols.
Pioneers of Civilisation
Gibbon's (Edward), Autobiography and Letters
Meviousville Park
Ruined Cities of Zulu Land, 2 vols.
Robinson's For her Sake, 3 vols.
Blackmore's Lorna Doone, 3 vols.
Thynne's (Lady Charles) Adventures of Mrs. Hardcastle, 3 vols.
Breaking a Butterfly, by author of Guy Livingstone, 3 vols.
Lever's (Charles) That Boy of Norcotts
Hardy's Paul Wynter's Sacrifice, 3 vols.
Travels of Buddhist Pilgrims from China to India
Together with all the leading magazines and reviews.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,
commencing at any date.

	3 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.
One work at a time	£0 15 0	£1 5 0	£2 2 0
Two works at a time	1 2 6	1 17 6	3 3 0
Three works at a time	1 10 0	2 10 0	4 4 0

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.—Mercer's Hymns, Oxford edition, just received ex Suez Mail. J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, 560 and 562, George-street.

PIANOFORTE for SALE, cheap. Apply 218, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
PLOUGHING BY STEAM,
IMPLEMENT TRIALS, and
PLOUGHING MATCHES,
at PARRAMATTA, 29th and 30th JUNE.
FIRST DAY.—TUESDAY, 29th June.
Messrs. Howard's Steam Plough, exhibited by Mr. Ainsworth, will be at work this and the following day.
The Mowing and Reaping Machines will be submitted to trial upon growing crop provided for the purpose.
The Ploughs recommended for trial by the Judges at the Society's Exhibition will also be tried. They will be divided into two classes, for light and deep work—6 x 9, 2 horses, and 2 or 3 horses 9 x 12.
To commence at 11 o'clock.
Open to other non-competitive exhibitors.
SECOND DAY.—WEDNESDAY, 30th.
STEAM PLOUGH AT WORK.
PLOUGHING MATCHES.
First Class.—All Comers. Members free; non-members 10s.

1st prize	£15
2nd prize	10
3rd prize	5

To plough 40 rods in two lands, with two horses, without a driver, depth not less than 6 inches, to be done in 3 hours.
SPECIAL PRIZES FOR FIRST CLASS.
Cup, value £5, offered by Messrs. Lassetter and Co., for the best ploughing, performing with an iron plough of any maker.
Plough or Agricultural Implement, value £10, offered by Messrs. Ainsworth and Co., for the best ploughing done with any plough.
Second Class.—Youths under 18. Entrance free to members; non-members, 5s.

1st prize	£5 0 0
2nd prize	3 0 0
3rd prize	1 10 0

To plough in three hours, 40 rods of land with two horses, without drivers, not less than 6 inches deep.
To begin at 12 o'clock.
SPECIAL PRIZE.
One-horse Plough, value £4 10s, offered by Mr. R. A. Ritchie, of Parramatta, for the best ploughing in the above class.
ADDITIONAL PRIZE.
For the best turn-out in the match—including horses, plough, harness, fittings, and man—all the property of one person; prize, £2
Persons wishing to enter for the above must communicate with the Secretary on or before the 20th June.
JULES JOUBERT.
Agricultural Society's Office, 227, George-street, Sydney.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.
To be had of all respectable Chemists.

FRIZZETTES, FRIZZETTES.—Just opened, a case of Human Hair Chignons and Curling Frizzettes.
W. CAFFYN, Hairdresser,
315, George-street.

FOR SALE, a young Pointer DOG, fit for training, well bred. Leatham, boot factory, Botany Road.

JOULE'S ALE, in bulk, on SALE, by LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

JAMAICA RUM, very old, in 1-dozen cases, glass stoppered bottles. MOSS and ALLT, 143, Pitt-street.

ON SALE, superior POTATOES, now landing ex Australasian Packet, Hobart Town. Clarke, Victoria Wf.

POTATOES.—A prime sample now landing ex Escort, from Warrnambool. Henry Clarke, Victoria Wf.

POTATOES. POTATOES.—Circular Head, Warrnambool, and best Brouleo seed. Moran, Victoria Wharf.

EMPTY ZINC and Tin-lined CASES for SALE. Apply to Storekeeper, at Mr. J. G. Church's store, Circular Quay.

A SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINE for SALE, cheap, in thorough working order. Inquire two doors from R. Duan's, grocer, Bay-street, Glebe.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461925

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Banco Court.

Before his Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice, and a jury of four.

HASSALL V. RODD.

The trial of this case was resumed from Wednesday.

The depositions in the case of Edlington (Bungy) when charged with horse stealing—already a good deal referred to in the evidence on both sides—were put in and read.

This closed the case for the defendant.

The plaintiff's counsel applied for the recall of Mr. Rodd, in order to ask him some further questions in reference to certain matters of which information had just been received from Braidwood, and as to certain evidence expected from a witness who had just arrived. The questions, it was understood, were to have reference to conversations with Mr. Blatchford or Mr. Fraser, as to which Mr. Rodd had been cross-examined. The reception of this evidence was objected to by defendant's counsel on the grounds that the case for the defence had been closed, that Mr. Rodd had been already fully cross-examined, and that there would be no finality if this was allowed, for it might become necessary for Mr. Rodd to send to Braidwood—as the other side had done—for further evidence. Also because the only real issue here, being whether there had been malice, the *onus probandi* rested upon the plaintiff, who, now that the defence had been closed, could not go into further evidence to patch up his original case. On the other hand it was maintained that the reception of evidence as to matters which had come only out during the progress of the defendant's case was not only quite legitimate but was necessary for the ends of justice. Incidentally, during the progress of this argument, the question as to whether Mr. Blatchford or Mr. Fraser could be now called to contradict defendant as to the conversations in question was also discussed.

His Honor refused to allow the recall of the defendant for the purpose in question, holding that it would be unfair to the defendant to do so. It would be unjust to allow him to be now further cross-examined and contradicted as to matters which had been got out of him on cross-examination in reference to conversations which he might have forgotten, when he would have no opportunity, on his part, of rebutting any evidence which might be thus given. Conversations might have taken place when the defendant might, under feelings of irritation, have used disparaging expressions in reference to Mr. Hassall which he (Mr. Rodd) had since quite forgotten. If these expressions were to be relied upon as evidence of malice, they ought to have been proved in the first instance, when the defendant would have heard the evidence, and if he denied using the expressions attributed to him, might have adduced evidence in support of his denial. Insinuations of perjury would be cast against him—if this evidence was admitted—and he would be unable to rebut those insinuations. As the recall of the witness for further cross-examination could only be allowed as a matter of discretion, his Honor refused, in his discretion, to allow such recall.

John H. Blatchford was then called for the plaintiff in reply, and examined by the Attorney-General: I have resided at Braidwood about fifteen years; have also resided at Araluen; have been a gold buyer on an extensive scale; for some time I was almost the only gold buyer; I had my own escort; know both Mr. Hassall and Mr. Rodd; have had conversations with Mr. Rodd in reference to Mr. Hassall; remember the Commission at Braidwood; the conversations were about that time; I think shortly after the Commission as well as more recently; I think the last such conversation was at Butts's Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street, more than twelve months ago.

A question as to the conversation was objected to on the ground that the plaintiff's counsel had not laid a ground for this evidence by questioning Mr. Rodd's attention, specifically, as to the time, place, and circumstances of the conversation in reference to which he was sought to be contradicted. Also because of the conversations spoken of by the witness being after the Commission, and after Mr. Rodd might have been irritated by hearing that Mr. Hassall had been employing detectives to inquire about his (Mr. Rodd's) character. On the other hand it was contended that Mr. Rodd had been sufficiently warned as to the matters now sought to be inquired about—that it was impossible he could have been misled; also, that the expressions said to have been used by Mr. Rodd in reference to Mr. Hassall were so remarkable that it was scarcely possible he could have forgotten them. Consequently, that sufficient ground for these questions had been already laid. His Honor was clearly of opinion that this evidence was inadmissible, holding that its effect would be but to supplement the plaintiff's case under the guise of evidence in contradiction. It was for the plaintiff to prove that defendant had been actuated by malice, and all evidence of this nature ought to have been adduced as part of his (the plaintiff's) original case.

The Attorney-General next proposed to ask the witness whether Mr. Rodd had ever spoken to him (the witness) disparagingly of Mr. Hassall. This question was also disallowed by his Honor.

Examination resumed: I have resided at Araluen for the last three or four years; I mix a good deal among the miners; I was six or seven years a gold commissioner at Major's Creek, ten miles from Araluen; I have been much among all the residents about Araluen and Major's Creek; had a store at Major's Creek for fifteen years; had it before I was made a gold commissioner, and continued it while I held that office.

A question as to whether witness was in a position to hear any rumours which were in general circulation in that neighbourhood was objected as irrelevant, but was allowed.

Examination resumed: I have had a good opportunity of hearing any rumours which were generally current.

The next question was whether the witness had heard rumours within the last three or four years of other people's cattle having been found with Hassall and Roberts's brand upon them. This was objected to as being a mere supplementing of the plaintiff's case. His Honor, however, allowed this question as being strictly in reply to defendant's evidence of the existence of such rumours.

Examination resumed: I have not heard rumours of many complaints having been made by people at Araluen of their cattle having been found with Hassall and Roberts's brand upon them; have not heard of any complaints of this kind having been made.

A question as to whether witness had heard any rumour of Mr. Hassall having got Connell admitted to bail in order that he might execute a mortgage to Hassall and Roberts, was next put, and, having been objected to, was, after argument, disallowed.

The examination was then resumed, and the witness was asked whether he had heard a rumour of Mr. Hassall having sent warning to the brothers Mullens of the warrants having been issued against them. This also was objected to, and disallowed.

A question was put as to whether the witnesses had had a conversation with Casey, a publican (examined as a witness in this case), as to the stopping of Casey, Gilligan, and others, by bushrangers. This was answered in the affirmative. The witness was then asked whether on that occasion Casey told witness that the people who were stuck up must have seen George Rodd and Payne pass by. This question was objected to, and disallowed.

Examination resumed: I saw Mr. Rodd, the plaintiff's brother, this morning. [Question as to whether Mr. Rodd had asked witness about the evidence witness was going to give, objected to and not pressed.]

By Mr. Butler: I saw Mr. Roberts, Mr. Hassall's partner, twice last Tuesday, at Braidwood; saw Mr. Matthews, the same day; met them both accidentally; have had business transactions with Hassall and Roberts; they have not lent me money, but have joined me in the purchase of some steam-engines to work on their gold-field.

By the Attorney-General: I was in Braidwood on business with the Oriental Bank last Tuesday, when I met Mr. Roberts and Mr. Matthews; had no idea when I saw Mr. Roberts and Mr. Matthews that I should come here to give evidence; came down in consequence of a telegram from Mr. Hassall, which I received at my private residence on Tuesday evening; not a word was said to me by Mr. Roberts about this case at any time; Matthews met me as I was walking with another gentleman, and said, addressing the other gentleman as I believed, that he (Matthews) "couldn't go down;" I did not know what I was coming to prove; only got an intimation that I was wanted to give evidence.

William Gilligan, examined by Mr. Darley: I have generally been in Court during the progress of this trial; I know a person named Jonathan Tyler; some cattle were bought by Hassall and Rodd from Tyler at auction, some of which were branded circle MT, and others circle M; these were branded with the BA brand and turned out; this was, I think, four or five years ago.

By Mr. Stephen: I can't fix the date of this purchase within twelve months; can't swear they were not Tyler's sister's cattle; don't know where Tyler was at that time.

By Mr. Darley: Am sure that some of them bore the brand MT in a circle.

By Mr. Stephen: Can't say whether any of these had a 9 under the brand referred to.

Charles Roberts was recalled, and was asked whether he had been present when a discussion took place with Jennings about a white steer. This was objected to as irrelevant, and was upon that ground disallowed.

The examination was then resumed, and the witness stated that he was present when Mullens delivered the cattle. He was next asked whether Jennings was present on that occasion and assisting in taking the brands of the cattle. This question was objected to, and disallowed, as only going to a collateral and immaterial issue.

The next question was, whether Jennings "took hand or part in the delivery of the (Mullens's) cattle." This also was objected to, and was withdrawn. The witness was then asked whether the brands were taken by the witness and by Mr. Hassall in the presence of Jennings. The witness said that the brands were all taken by witness and De Mestre in the presence of Jennings, but that all others then present took part in it.

By Mr. Stephen: Don't remember your asking me whether I ever took any trouble to examine the brands; I can't swear that we got all the brands correctly, but I will swear that we made a list of brands; the list was made by Mr. De Mestre; the beasts were passed through the slip rails, one by one, and the brands taken as far as this could be done; the hair was so long on some of the cattle that we could not see the brands; we examined them all next morning after the delivery, and got the brands of each as correctly as possible; I thought when I gave my evidence in answer to your question the other day that you referred to my looking at the cattle on the evening of delivery.

By Mr. Darley: I swear solemnly that the brands were all taken as correctly as possible on the day after delivery.

By Mr. Stephen: I did not see the cattle in ... ; it is true that they were so poor that we could not see their brands while they were on the run, and I dare say that there were some so poor that we could not see any brands, even when we examined them more closely; we had to be very particular in examining them; can't say how many of them were so poor that we could not see their brands at all; it would most decidedly not be true to say this of the whole of these cattle.

Mr. De Mestre recalled, and examined by the Attorney-General. (A question as to whether Jennings was present when the brands of the cattle were taken, was objected to, but allowed.) Mr. Jennings was present when we were taking the brands as well as we could; I am not certain that the brands were taken exactly, it was so wet, but we did all we could to take them correctly; this occupied a long time.

By Mr. Stephen: I did not mention in my evidence in chief that the brands were taken down; I was not asked; the delivery of the cattle had been taken the day before the brands were taken; the cattle were mine, and I was bound to pay for them when the brands were taken; Mr. Jennings was not there when the cattle were actually delivered; I can't say that I positively remember the presence of Mr. Jennings when we were taking down a list of the brands, but he must have been there on account of the delivery of the GN cattle.

By the Attorney-General: Think Mullens's cattle had been paid for before the taking of the brands, but was not sure.

Adjourned until 10 a.m. on Friday (to-day).

Erratum.—In the report of one part of Mr. Parkes's evidence, in yesterday's *Herald*, he is made to say that he had not seen "Mr. Hassall's" evidence when the last named gentleman was superseded from the magistracy. It should have been that he (Mr. Parkes) had not then seen "Mr. Rodd's" evidence.

Jury Court.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice Cheeke and a jury of four—Messrs. J. Smith, Newtown; W. Shaultz, Waterloo-street, Sydney; Z. K. Short, Pyrmont; G. Stabler, Pyrmont.

AMOR V. SMITH.

This was an action of ejectment from land occupied under lease, on the ground of breach of covenant.

Mr. Davis, instructed by Mr. Dawson, was counsel for plaintiff. There was no defence, Mr. Pilcher merely holding a watching brief for defendant.

The land in question is situate partly at Five Dock and partly in Iron Cove Road, the whole being something about seven acres in extent. It was leased to defendant for five years—the indenture of covenant, which is dated the 23rd October, 1866, providing that defendant should keep the premises and lands in as good a state of repair as that in which they were received from plaintiff; that he should not cut down or destroy any plants or trees unless they had ceased to produce fruit, and that when any were decayed they should be replaced by him. Defendant went into possession on the 1st of January, 1867, and is still in possession. The rent was to be paid in advance. The last half-year's rent had not been paid. Several of the trees were dead, and had not been replaced; the fences were falling down, and the house was out of repair. There had been a distraint for part of the rent obtained.

It was contended, on behalf of defendant, that there was no proof that at the time of the issuing and serving of the writ there was not sufficient property on the premises to defray the arrears of rent; and, secondly, that the land referred to in evidence was not identified with that specified in the lease and summons.

The counsel for plaintiff showed that the first point was inapplicable, and contended that there was ample testimony as to the identity of the land.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

This was the last case on the list remaining to be heard, and the jurors were discharged.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Thursday.

Before Mr. District Judge Simpson.

O'NEILL V. PAUL.

In this case the plaintiff sought to recover £1, money alleged to have been lent to the defendant's wife. The plaintiff called two witnesses, one of whom, a Mrs. Reed, swore that defendant's wife told her that she had borrowed the money from Mrs. O'Neill; and the other, a girl named Ann Halpin, deposed to having seen the money handed to defendant by the plaintiff. The plaintiff herself deposed that Mrs. Paul asked her for the loan of £1 in order that she might release her husband from gaol by paying a fine which had been imposed upon him; she lent the £1, and subsequently the defendant Paul acknowledged the debt and promised to repay the loan. The defendant's wife denied that she had ever asked for or received a loan of any sum from Mrs. O'Neill; she swore that her husband's fine was paid with a part of the proceeds of the sale of a horse. His Honor gave a verdict for the plaintiff, and committed Mrs. Paul to take her trial for perjury, allowing bail, herself in £20, and one surety in the same amount.

CROSSLEY V. KIELY.

This was a claim for £2 14s., for goods sold and for board and lodging. There was no appearance of the defendant, and a verdict was given for the plaintiff.

NOONE V. WHIDDON.

In this case the plaintiff claimed £1, which he alleged had been paid to the defendant, who had deceived him by misrepresenting himself as the solicitor of a loan and discount company. The plaintiff stated that he went to defendant's office and asked whether he could get an advance of £20 on security of leasehold property. The defendant who represented himself as Mr. Adams, the solicitor to the loan company, said the matter could be arranged, filled up a form for plaintiff, and told him there was £1 to pay for inquiry fees. Plaintiff paid 10s. and promised to pay the remainder on the next day. He returned to the office on the following day, and paid another 10s. to Mr. Whiddon who, in his presence, gave it to the manager of the company. The defendant deposed that he had nothing whatever to do with the company, whose offices were upon the same floor as those of Mr. Adams, whose clerk he was. The plaintiff came into Mr. Adams's office and asked for a loan of £20. Defendant shewed plaintiff into the loan office, and, the manager being absent, filled up a form, received 10s. from plaintiff, told him 10s. more was required, and called his attention to a condition stated upon the form, the effect of which was that the inquiry fee was not to be returned in any case. On the following day plaintiff again visited the office, and defendant introduced him to the manager, to whom he paid the second 10s. His attention was again called to the condition with reference to the inquiry fee, and he left the office. Some time afterwards it was intimated that the loan was refused as the security was not sufficient. The plaintiff tried to get his money back, but could not succeed. His Honor gave a verdict for the defendant.

BALCHIN V. LOXTON.

This was a claim for £4 18s. 6d., for printers' galleys supplied and work done. The plaintiff proved the debt, but said that £2 of the amount had been paid. Verdict for the plaintiff, £2 18s. 6d.

KIELY V. SPERRIN.

In this case the plaintiff sought to recover compensation for trouble in collecting a debt, which debt was sold by the defendant after a judgment against the debtor had been obtained. The defendant alleged that the plaintiff had acted contrary to his instructions, and put him to needless expense. A verdict was given for the plaintiff, who was awarded 7s. 6d., and 5s. expenses.

KEEFFA V. REDMAN.

In this case the plaintiff claimed £4, balance of wages alleged to be due. The plaintiff swore that he was hired by defendant at £25 per year; that he served defendant for twelve months, and received £11 on one occasion and £10 on another; and that he had never been paid the balance of £4. The defendant's wife swore that she had asked plaintiff how much was due to him, and, on his saying £10, had paid him that amount, with which he was quite satisfied. Verdict for the plaintiff to the amount claimed.

BLAKE V. LENEHAN, BROTHERS.

This was a claim for 18s. 9d., and, as the defendants did not appear, a verdict was given for the plaintiff.

ROFE V. SMITH.

In this case the plaintiff claimed 18s. for one week's rent of a house occupied by the defendant, and 7s. 6d. for damage done to a window. A verdict was given for the plaintiff for 18s., together with 5s. expenses.

MAYNE V. BYRNES.

This was a claim of £1 6s. for board and lodging and washing. The defendant lodged with the plaintiff, and paid 21s. per week. He paid up to the time of leaving the place, but left in the middle of a week without giving the necessary notice, and without paying his washing bill, which amounted to 5s. Verdict for the plaintiff to the amount claimed.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In Spence v. Hopper, a rule nisi for compulsory sequestration. Mr. Darley moved that it be made absolute. Mr. Salomons, for respondent, showed cause contra. Adjourned until Thursday next.

In Drinkwater v. O'Shea, the rule nisi was made absolute without opposition.

In re William Byrnes, Mr. Pilcher moved, on affidavit of satisfaction of creditors, for the release of the estate. Order made, subject to payment of the official assignee's commission and expenses.

George B. Ruck moved for the rescission of order under section 100, made in December last. His Honor reduced the monthly payment to £1 15s. for three months, and adjourned the meeting until the 9th September.

Creditor's directions were ratified in the estates of Alexander Wharton, John Rath, Alfred Small, Edward Hunt, and the New South Wales Co-operative Coal Mining Company.

The directions in the estate of John Godbolt were not ratified, insolvent not having paid the claim for rent.

Before the Registrar.

In the estate of Guest and Eyles, a first meeting. Four debts were proved.

SURRENDERS.

Robert Cook, of Dapto, labourer. Liabilities, £69 4s. 5d. Assets, 15s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

John Johnson, of Waterloo, market gardener. Liabilities, £162 2s. 9d. Assets, £1. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

SCHEDULE FILED.

George A. Hewett, of Sydney. Liabilities, £741 14s. 1d. Assets, £475 13s. 1d.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, June 11.—At 11: John K. Parsons, Moy Mow, George Buxton, Robert Bouffler, Charles Brady, third. Francis Creasy, William A. Meppin, single. William Douglas, special.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, June 15.—At 11: Josiah Vincent Lavers, Charles Simpson, John Lowe, Edmund Charles Reynolds, Joseph O'Neil, David Joseph Lynch, Thomas Hyndes Green.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Thompson, Levey, and Baddely.

Of thirteen prisoners, two were discharged, and one was remanded.

One person was fined 5s. for drunkenness, and another was fined 10s. for riotous behaviour.

Mary Ann Saggers and Joseph O'Neill were found guilty of having used threatening language, and were ordered to enter into recognisances, with sureties, to keep the peace—Saggers for one month, and O'Neill for three months.

Hugh Mackenzie, on failing to account for two hats found in his possession, and believed to be stolen property, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Albert Kaproadi, a Dane, was found guilty of having assaulted Ah Mung, a Chinese, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Patrick Malone was summarily convicted of having stolen a pair of boots, the property of Alfred Dickinson, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Mary Boyne was found guilty of having stolen a cup and a saucer, a brush, and a jar, the property of Matilda Gullen, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Mary Ann Barns, a vagrant, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Henry Bayne was found guilty of having, about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, assaulted Bernard O'Reilley, a constable of police, by striking him on the back with a stone—he (O'Reilley) being in the execution of his duty and conveying to the lock-up a man charged with burglary—and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

On the summons paper were eight cases; of which one was dismissed, another was postponed, and three were struck out. In Boyne v. Gullen, a proceeding to recover possession of certain articles of wearing apparel and sundries, illegally detained, an order was made by consent. John Russell was found guilty of having assaulted Michael Maher by striking him a blow which cut his lip, and was fined 20s. In Haggerty v. Sinclair, a suit for wages, the complainant obtained an order of payment.

The Roster.—Messrs. Oatley, Campbell, Jolly, and Hordern have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. H. H. Voss, Macfarlane, and Oatley.

William Newton and William Knowles were locked up for drunkenness, and ordered to pay a penalty of 10s. each, with the alternative of three days in gaol. Two other drunkards were discharged.

Walter Lamont, a deserter from H.M.S. Rosario, was remanded to that vessel.

Elizabeth Cranstoun v. George Clarke, was a wages' case, in which a settlement was made between the parties by plaintiff agreeing to take a pound.

LAW PROCEEDINGS, THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

Banco Court.—Hassall v. Rodd (part heard).

In Equity.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge. At 11: Motions and petitions.

Master's Office.—At 10.30: Malcolm and others v. Harris and another, adjourned charge. At 11: Hellyer v. Druitt and others, adjourned state of facts.

DISTRICT COURT.

Ca. Sa. Motions.—New Trials: Love and another v. Uhr, Korff v. Marshall, Byrnes v. Hubbard. Cause List: Isaacs v. Lawler, Canty v. Pier, Bliss v. Parker, Mackaness v. D'Arcy, Mackaness v. Riddle, M'Ardell v. Farell, Steadman v. Castles, Dunn v. Henery, Lloyd v. Burnell, Hargraves v. Jessop, Abrahams v. Switson, Holmes and wife v. O'Connor, Lloyd v. Graham, Mansfield v. Westhoff, Fenton v. Minett, Bates v. Revell, Williams v. Phillips, Palmer v. Morton, Bennett v. Clark, Bennett v. Wheeler.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

Redfern.—The usual fortnightly meeting of Council was held on Friday, the 4th instant. Present—The Mayor (Mr. George Renwick) and Aldermen Allen, Sutton, Farr, Williamson, Spence, and Andrew. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The chairman of the Finance Committee brought up a report, recommending payment of sundry accounts amounting to £45 17s. 4d., which, on the motion of Aldermen Andrew and Spence, was adopted. The Improvement Committee submitted the following report:—That they have examined the premises of Mrs. Agnes Brown, James-street, and find a mistake has been made in assessing one of her houses as two, and recommend this to be corrected. They also examined the wooden bridge in Abercrombie-street, and recommended about five pieces of scantling, 22 x 6 x 2½, to be laid down and secured on each side of the carriage-way, as the increased traffic now passing over the bridge renders it necessary that something of this kind should be done at once. Moved by Aldermen Andrew and Spence,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee be adopted." Carried. A letter was read from Mr. Cormack, requesting some abatement on the rates imposed on two of his houses in Bullanaming-street, the same having been only in course of erection when the assessment was made. Moved by Aldermen Williamson and Farr, "That one-fourth of the annual rate be remitted." Carried. A letter was also read from Mr. James Ball, complaining of the assessment on two of his houses in Botany Road. Some discussion took place as to whether this letter could be entertained, it being couched in a style disrespectful to the Council. Alderman Williamson, although disapproving of this letter, moved,—"That one-fourth of the annual rate on these two houses be remitted." Seconded by Alderman Spence. Alderman Farr moved, as an amendment,—"That the clerk be directed to intimate to Mr. Ball, that upon his addressing a respectful letter to the Council they will give his case a careful consideration." Seconded by Alderman Andrew. The amendment was carried. A letter was read from Mr. John Mears, stating that he has been excavating two of his allotments in Cooper-street, preparatory to building thereon, and requesting the Council to remove the sand in front thereof, about the width of the footway, down to the proper level. Moved by Aldermen Farr and Williamson,—"That this matter be referred to the Improvement Committee." Carried. The inspector's monthly report was read and received. Mrs. Cahill made an appeal to the Council, to be remitted a fine of 10s. imposed on her cows, impounded by the inspector. Moved by Aldermen Williamson and Allen,—"That the fine be remitted, the applicant being a poor widow, but this was not to be considered a precedent; if the cows are again allowed to stray about the streets, the penalty will be enforced. Carried. Alderman Farr moved, pursuant to notice,—"That Walker-street be formed and ballasted, from Redfern-street to Cooper-street, at a cost not to exceed the sum of £150." Seconded by Alderman Sutton, and carried. Alderman Sutton pointed out the necessity of getting a portion of the south side of Cleveland-street guttered, near the eastern boundary of the Borough. Moved by Aldermen Farr and Williamson,—"That, as the portion of Cleveland-street referred to is under the care of the Corporation of Sydney, the Mayor of this borough, and Alderman Sutton be a deputation to wait upon the Mayor of Sydney, and endeavour to arrange this matter; and, also, at same time, to ascertain what progress has been made in the arrangements for opening up Cleveland-street from Abercrombie-street to the Newtown Road." Carried. Moved by Aldermen Allen and Sutton, "That tenders be called for kerbing and guttering portions of Chelsea-lane and Wells-street, in conformity with resolutions passed by the Council." Carried. The meeting then rose.

St. Leonards.—The Council met at 7 p.m. on the 2nd instant. Present—the Mayor and Aldermen Woolcott, Charlton, Clarke, Blue, Cook, Ward, and Davey. The following business was transacted:—The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: 1. From Matthew Charlton, sen.—that the Mayor had prevented his men from quarrying stone in Walker-street; referred to the Improvement Committee. 2. From the solicitors for the borough, Messrs. Fitzhardinge and Son, respecting the action brought by Mr. Matthew Charlton, sen., against the Council. Proposed by Alderman Woolcott, seconded by Alderman Davey, and resolved,—"That the Mayor be authorised to instruct the solicitors of this Council to take such steps as may be desirable in the action instituted by Mr. Charlton, and to employ such counsel as he may think advisable." 3. From the Clerk of Works, respecting Messrs. Moss and Carr having suspended operations on their contract, Blue's Point Road, referred to Improvement Committee. Reports received:—1. From Finance Committee on payment of accounts. 2. From Improvement Committee, recommending that £50 be voted to complete the works in progress in Lavender and Walker streets. Motions:—1. By Alderman Woolcott, seconded by Alderman Davey, and resolved,—"That the report of the Finance Committee of the 21st May, recommending the payment of sundry accounts amounting to £31 1s. 6d., be adopted." 2. By Alderman Davey, seconded by Alderman Woolcott, and resolved,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee of 21st May, recommending that £50 be voted to complete the works in Lavender and Walker streets, be adopted." The Council then went into committee to consider the report of the Council Chamber Committee. In committee it was resolved,—"That the designers of the different plans be informed, by advertisement, that the plans sent in do not comply with the conditions stipulated for by the Council, and that the plans will be returned on application to the Clerk of the Council." The Council having resumed, the Mayor, as chairman of the committee, reported in accordance with the foregoing. It was then proposed by Alderman Ward, seconded by Alderman Cook, and resolved,—"That the report of the Committee of the whole Council be adopted." The Council then rose.

Balmain.—Pursuant to notice issued by the Mayor, a committee of the whole Council was held on Thursday, 27th May. Present—The Mayor, Aldermen Booth, Elliott, M'Beath, Marshall, Mossman, and Perdriau. Alderman Elliott stated that a petition had been presented to the Executive Council, for the purpose of obtaining the separation of one portion of the municipality from the whole, as at present incorporated; and he considered that it was the duty of the Council, as the guardian of the interests of the ratepayers, to adopt measures for the purpose of frustrating the intention of the petitioners, as he contended that should they succeed in carrying their object it would be an act of extreme injustice to the remaining portion of the old municipality. He read some notes furnished him by Mr. Alderman Mullens (who was unavoidably absent), showing the evils that were likely to be consequent upon separation, &c. With the opinion of Mr. Alderman Mullens in reference to this matter he entirely agreed; and considering how closely the wards were identified, the interests and progress of each depending on the unity of action of the whole, he maintained that it was the bounden duty of the Council, as the representatives of the people, to preserve the integrity of the municipality. He therefore moved,—"That the Mayor, Alderman Mullens, and the mover, be appointed a sub-committee for the purpose of preparing the draft of a petition for presentation to his Excellency the Governor against the proposed separation of the municipality." Alderman Booth seconded. Motion put and carried. The committee then adjourned.—A meeting of the committee of the whole Council, by order of the Mayor, was held on Tuesday, 8th June. Business: To receive draft of petition to his Excellency the Governor against the proposed separation of the borough. Present—The Mayor (chairman), Aldermen Booth, Elliott, Mossman, Mullens, M'Beath, Perdriau, and Vale. The minutes of the previous meeting of the committee were read and confirmed. The chairman read the following draft of the petition for presentation to his Excellency the Governor:—"A Petition against the Separation of the Borough of Balmain. To his Excellency the Right Honorable Somerset Richard, Earl of Belmore, a member of her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-chief of the colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. The humble petition of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Balmain sheweth, that a petition having been presented to your Excellency, having for its object the separation of the borough of Balmain, your petitioners humbly submit that such a separation, if granted, would be an act of injustice to the remaining portion of the existing municipality, and would act injuriously to the interests of the divided municipalities; in support of which statement your petitioners respectfully request your consideration for the following reasons:—1. That the area of the said borough of Balmain is only 640 acres. 2. That the said borough is of peculiar formation, being a narrow peninsula, surrounded on three sides by water, and having a base line of only 1490 yards, and also having access to Sydney by one road only, running through the three wards, and of equal importance to all. 3. That the said road is about 3400 yards in length, of which 1100 yards lie in the proposed new municipality, and 2300 in the remainder of the borough. 4. That all horses, carriages, and other vehicles passing between the proposed new municipality and Sydney would have to travel over the larger portion (2300 yards) of this main road, the expense of repairing which would fall exclusively on the remaining portion of the present borough. 5. That in any future scheme for supplying Balmain with water, the main pipes for the use of the new municipality would have to pass through the older municipality, and great difficulties would arise therefrom in adjusting the supply to each. 6. That no nightsoil or refuse matter of any description could be removed by land from the new municipality without passing over the roads of the older municipality. 7. That in an area so small as that of Balmain, with a population now numbering 5000 souls, and yearly increasing, the division of the municipality, and consequent creation of conflicting interests, would prevent the carrying out of those sanitary regulations which are essential to the health of all parties. 8. That in the event of separation the clerical expenses would be much larger in proportion to the rates collected than at present, and hence cause an unnecessary waste of public funds. 9. That many signatures have been obtained to the petition for separation on the representation that the funds collected under the Act in the borough of Balmain have not been fairly expended on the several wards, whereas a reference to the tabular statement, compiled from the books of the said municipality, marked A, and appended to this petition, will show that such charge of unfair dealing has been made without due consideration, and is contrary to fact. 10. That many signatures to the petition have been obtained on the ground that the future rate of the proposed new municipality would, after payment of the debt, be one of 6d. in the £, instead of 1s. as at present; whereas a reference to the tabular statement marked B, and appended hereto, shows that such a rate would be utterly inadequate for municipal purposes. 11. That several signatures to the petition for separation have been obtained by misrepresentation of the purport thereof; such parties having signed under the impression that they were petitioning for an additional ward to the borough, and not for separation therefrom. 12. That your petitioners, having brought under your notice these several reasons, based upon public grounds, refer to the satisfactory advancement of the borough up to the present time, and urge the impolicy of cutting it up into smaller municipalities, as, in the event of the principle being established in this instance, the present borough of Balmain may, at some future period, be the area of half a dozen such, to the probable subversion of anything like united or comprehensive municipal action. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c." After some slight verbal alterations had been made by the substitution of the word "division" in lieu of that of "separation" in the first clause, it was moved by Alderman Mullens, and seconded by Alderman Elliott, "That the draft of the petition now read (with the alterations mentioned) be presented to the Council for reception at its next general meeting." Motion put and carried. The sitting of the committee here terminated.—A meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday, 8th June. Present—The Mayor, Aldermen Booth, Elliott, M'Beath, Mossman, Mullens, Perdriau, and Vale. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence.—1. Letter read from Mr. T. Perkins, in reference to the alignment and proclamation of Ronald-street. Received, and referred to the Committee of General Purposes. 2. Letter read from Mr. J. D. Gray, complaining of the impassable and dangerous condition of Thames-street. Received, and referred to the Committee of Works. 3. Letter received from Mr. P. M'Keon, complaining of the stench arising from the enclosed drain in Cooper-street. Received, and referred to the Committee of Works. 4. Letter read from Mr. James English, asking for an extension of time for his contract in Darling-street. (Received, and referred to the Mayor. 5. Letter read from Messrs. Brady and Ledger, stating that they would be unable to perform the contract for Cardwell and North streets, in consequence of their having made a mistake in their tender. Received, and referred to the Mayor. Petitions: 1. Alderman Perdriau presented a petition from certain ratepayers in the South Ward in reference to forming and making Mansfield-street, offering to contribute a certain amount for that amount for that purpose. Received, and referred to the Committee of Works. 2. Alderman Vale presented a petition from ratepayers in or near Campbell-street, requesting the attention of the Council to the impassable state of the street. Received, and referred to the Committee of Works. 3. Alderman Elliott presented a petition from certain ratepayers in the North Ward, praying that the west side of Rountree-street might be kerbed and guttered. Received, and referred to the Committee of Works. Reports: 1. Report brought up by the Committee of Works, stated that since the last meeting of the Council they had certified to the Committee of Finance for payment for works, &c., the sum of £41 18s. 3d. The committee also reported, that with reference to Curtis Road kerbing and guttering, as contained in the motion of Alderman Vale (deferred from the last meeting of the Council to the committee for consideration), that a three-stone gutter would be sufficient for the purpose required. The committee recommended for adoption that the kerbing and guttering required to College-street, as contained in the said motion of Alderman Vale's, be executed. Report adopted. 2. Report brought up by Committee of Finance stated, that since the last meeting of the Council they had paid for works, &c., duly certified under votes of appropriation, the sum of £46 1s. 7d. Report received. 3. Report brought up from the Committee of the whole Council, presented and received. Motion pursuant to notice. Alderman Vale moved,—"That tenders be called for kerbing and guttering the portion of Curtis Road (east side) between Campbell-street and Thames-street, and from the end of the Congregational Church fence to M'Donald-street, on the west side of the road; also that portion of the south side of College-street, from New John-street, to Mr. M'Arthur's property." Alderman Elliott seconded. Carried. Orders of the Day:—1. To adopt the report, &c., of the sub-committee of the whole Council, appointed to report and prepare draft of petition to his Excellency the Governor in reference to the proposed separation of the borough, and any other business relative thereto. Alderman Elliott moved,—"That the petition be adopted and the corporate seal be affixed by the Mayor thereto, and that a deputation, consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen Booth, Mullens, and the mover, be appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and present to him the said petition." Alderman Mullens seconded. Carried. It was agreed that the petition be printed and circulated. 2. To consider the alteration of the alignment of a portion of the Darling Road. Alderman Elliott moved,—"That it be a recommendation to the Surveyor-General that the road in front of Mr. Jung's property be aligned as at present marked." Alderman Booth seconded. Carried. The Council then rose.

North Willoughby.—The usual monthly meeting of this Council was held at the Council Chambers, North Willoughby, on Saturday, the 5th instant. Present—The Mayor (Mr. H. H. Bligh), Aldermen Pollard, Russell, and French. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, and confirmed, a letter was read from Captain Mann, offering to give a road through his property at Greenwich for £200; also from the Minister for Lands, with reference to the Burns Bay Road. Moved by Alderman Pollard, seconded by Alderman French, "That a drain be cut on the west side of the little Flat Rock bridge; also that the drain on the east side be cleared out." Carried. Moved by Alderman Pollard, and carried, "That the clerk's quarter's salary be paid." Moved by Alderman French, "That the Council fix a price per ton to pay for road material." Withdrawn. By Alderman French, "That a culvert be erected on French's Road, near Adamson's." Not seconded. Moved by Alderman Russell, seconded by Alderman Pollard, "That a further sum of £30 be expended by the Working Committee on Lane Cove Road." Ayes—Aldermen Russell and Pollard, and the Mayor; no—Alderman French. Moved by Alderman Russell, seconded by Alderman Pollard, "That the Mayor be authorised to purchase certain tools for the use of the Corporation." Ayes—Aldermen Russell and Pollard; no—Alderman French.

At an agricultural dinner in England a gentleman rose to reply to the toast of "The Ladies," when from the ladies' gallery came a voice "Sit down, sir!" He did so, with a thump, and a lady arose and responded to the toast, fanning herself meantime, and giving the gorged agriculturists a lecture on the impropriety of eating by themselves while the ladies whom they toasted looked on hungry.

A negro boy in Tennessee devotes half of his wages every month to the support of his former mistress, who has become very poor since the war and is utterly unable to support herself.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S VISIT TO BATHURST.

(From the Bathurst Times.)

On Friday last, his Excellency, accompanied by several influential gentlemen, paid a visit to the various public schools within the municipal boundary. About half-past 12, just as the scholars in attendance at the Public School were being dismissed for the dinner recess, they were pleasurably surprised by the appearance of his Excellency, and were promptly re-called by their teachers. Being ranged in order they sang the National Anthem, and, at the request of his Excellency, sang several school melodies in a pleasing and effective manner. His Excellency expressed himself pleased with the singing and with the appearance and discipline of the children, and further expressed his satisfaction at the way in which the schoolroom was ventilated and at the cleanliness everywhere manifest. At the termination of his Excellency's visit, which did not extend over a quarter of an hour, the children gave three cheers for the Queen, and bestowed a similar compliment upon her representative. His Excellency then asked the head-master to give the children a half-holiday which was granted, and the children, in jubilant acknowledgment of his kindness, cheered his Excellency and Lady Belmore most vociferously. In the column for remarks in the visitors' book, the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer wrote the words "very satisfactory" as indicative of his opinion concerning the state of the school.

His Excellency then proceeded to visit the Roman Catholic Denominational schools.

Bishop Quinn, with his attendant clergy, were in waiting at the western wing of the convent to receive his Excellency. They first proceeded to the Certified Denominational schoolroom, which was very tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. The *coup d'œil* presented was most imposing. At the lower end of the room, immediately fronting the principal entrance, an arch was formed of evergreens, inside of which was the following inscription:—"We greet your Excellency with the Irish welcome—*Cead Mille Failthe.*" His Excellency having been conducted by the Bishop to the upper end of the room, Mrs. Croke, the Lady Superior, was presented to him. Miss Mary Holahan (one of the pupil teachers) then advanced, and in a clear voice read aloud an address which he graciously advanced to receive. The National Anthem was then sung by the scholars, numbering 185, and, as singing is a principal feature in the programme of the school exercises, the effect was excellent. Several school songs were also sung, which seemed to give satisfaction.

The Superior School was next visited by his Excellency and the gentlemen who accompanied him. Somewhat similar decorations gave a cheering look to this part of the establishment. The National Anthem was sung in parts with pianoforte accompaniment. The number of ladies in attendance was thirty-one.

An allegory having been read, and presented by one of the young ladies, some excellent music was discoursed, the gem appearing to be the "Royal Irish Quadrilles," arranged as duets, and performed on two pianos.

Next came an inspection of the drawings and paintings that had been executed by the pupils, which elicited unqualified marks of approval from his Excellency. Also some beautiful specimens of Limerick lace, wrought by the Sisters themselves, were exhibited, and this delicate manipulation of female fingers received its due and well-merited meed of praise.

His Excellency and attendants next proceeded to inspect the new Convent.

Owing to the fact that there had been a festive gathering of the scholars attending this school, on the evening previous to the viceregal visit, the number of scholars in attendance when his Excellency entered the schoolroom was not so large as usual. The members of the local board were present and his Excellency here, as elsewhere, received a right loyal greeting, the children rising *en masse* and singing the National Anthem. His Excellency heard some of the boys of the third class read, and also some of the pupils of the first, or infant class, and the way in which they severally acquitted themselves elicited from his Excellency the remark that they read very well. His Excellency expressed himself pleased with the general proficiency of the scholars. The National Anthem was sung, and as it was too late in the evening to grant the children a half-holiday on Friday afternoon, they were at his Excellency's request allowed this indulgence on Monday last.

About 3 p.m. his Excellency visited the Presbyterian school, and was received by the members of the local board. On his entrance the children sang two verses of the National anthem. His Excellency then examined some of the scholars of the third class in reading, and requested that the scholars should have a half-holiday on Monday. As by some mischance the children attending this school did not get the share of provisions kindly placed at their disposal by the Municipal Council, the master of the school (Mr. M'Phee) kindly entertained the children at his own expense on Monday afternoon last.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of an Episcopalian Church at Fitzgerald's Valley took place on Saturday afternoon last, at the time advertised, viz., 3 p.m. According to previous arrangement, a number of horsemen met his Excellency on the Carcoar Road, and escorted him to the site of the projected structure. Two triumphal arches spanned the road under which his Excellency's carriage passed, and here and there banners gave forth to the air their voluminous enfolding. By the time his Excellency had pulled up there were about a hundred and fifty present. The proceedings commenced by the singing of the hundredth Psalm. The Rev. Mr. Innes, B.A., then read the 84th Psalm, the Rev. Mr. Fox read the epistle for St. Stephen's Day, and the Rev. Mr. Boyce offered up prayer. A scroll, stating when the stone was laid, and by whom, and bearing the names of the incumbent, the committee, and the contractor, was placed in a cavity of the stone. The trowel, which we have already described, was handed to his Excellency by one of the committee, when the stone was lowered and adjusted, his Excellency, according to prescribed usage, declaring it well and truly laid. Offerings having been laid upon the stone and the trowel having been formally presented to his Excellency, the company then sat down to lunch, the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer presiding. It was announced that the total amount collected that day was about £50. His Excellency was greeted with lusty cheers, and cheers were also given for the ladies and the members of committee, and the concourse slowly broke up.

EXTINCT SPECIES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—In your issue of 31st May is a letter under the above heading, by the Rev. D. P. Meek Hulbert, written in reference to a communication by myself in the *Herald* of 20th May, on the discovery of a *femur* of a species of Dinornis or Moa in the Pleistocene drift of Peak Downs. My friend's letter requires notice, which my engagements have not allowed till now. He is a little at fault in regard to the present state of geology, and will, I hope, not dislike a correction of some of his conclusions.

First, then, I observe that he considers there is a great difference between the discovery of a thigh bone of Dinornis in the Pleistocene drift and lacustrine deposits of New Holland and in the Pleistocene lacustrine and drift deposits of New Zealand; and he says that, "as one warm day does not make a summer, so one thigh bone found does not make a whole bird." But, if "the leg of mutton" on my friend's table proves that there must have been a sheep to which it belonged, so the thigh bone is sufficient to indicate that there was "a whole bird" to which that bone belonged. It is a somewhat unfortunate remark; for, it so happens that the first bone of any species of Dinornis found in New Zealand was a *femur*, and in that way the discoveries are exactly parallel. Moreover, it is on record that it was from that very single imperfect bone that Professor Owen was enabled to describe and depict, in 1839, before the discovery of a complete skeleton, the true nature and structure of the bird. Therefore, so far as the existence of such a bird in times immediately anterior to the arrival of man upon the earth in New Holland is in question, the solitary *femur* is as good evidence as a comparative anatomist requires.

2. Mr. Hulbert seems to think that the finding of such a bone under 180 (not, as he says, 120) feet of clay and pebble drift proves an *upheaval*. His words are emphatic, for he writes: "*I say an upheaval*, for if the femur was beneath the stratum of clay, all the superincumbent soil above it must have accumulated in many recent ages." I presume this notion of upheaval is founded on some mistake as to the geological character and relative positions of the clay and drift, which Mr. Hulbert supposes to have been *marine*, whereas, so far as I understand the matter, they are not.

3. I had already stated as much in my communication of 20th May, in alluding to a similar mistake on the part of Mr. Henley, who considered the deep drift on another part of Peak Downs to be proof of a *tertiary river*: whereas, so far as my examination of the drift could determine, it was of a more recent age, and belonged to the Quaternary period. The bird whose femur is in question was not washed into the sea, which is now distant, at the nearest point, 100 miles, but was probably buried in a fresh water fluviatile drift, over which was formed a lacustrine deposit. The explanation I have given elsewhere of a probable connection between New Zealand and New Holland does not affect this view of land animals (such as Trionyx, Crocodile, and Dinornis) having perished by processes in which the sea has had nothing to do. The supposed connection between the two countries is just that which I supposed for New Holland and Tasmania, as explained in the address I delivered to the Royal Society on 12th May last (and which was reported by you on the 13th of that month), viz., that as animals that could not have passed except by land, prove by their remains in caves and alluvial deposits on both sides of Bass's Strait, that these lands were once connected; so when land birds, *wingless* or *nearly wingless*, are found buried both in New Holland and in New Zealand, the inference is strengthened that these lands were also once conjoined. And this was all I meant. I admit, however, that identity of species must, if we carry out further inferences, be taken into account; and if the Peak Downs' femur be compared with the *femur* in the Museum marked D. 16, which came from New Zealand, there is sufficient resemblance in size and other circumstances to make it, at any rate, appear that a bird of the genus Dinornis of which no less than eleven species are known in New Zealand did once exist in Australia. And of this view there is *primâ facie* a probability whether this femur had or had not been found. For it is known to geologists, that wingless birds of the same species are found in *different* islands of New Zealand; and that birds in Mauritius and Rodriguez, and Bourbon and Madagascar, *almost wingless*, have only recently died out (as is the case also with the New Zealand Moa); so that, considering the position of New Holland between New Zealand and the Indian Ocean, one might have anticipated a discovery here of the remains of birds of similar structure in times not long preceding those in which we are living. It is certainly a curious fact, that *flightless* birds, some of them gigantic, should have existed in the Pacific and Indian Ocean islands, and that gigantic marsupials should have preceded the present races in Australia; the Apteryx in New Zealand, representing the Dinornis and other extinct birds in that country, and the gigantic Macropus and Diprotodon, &c., being succeeded by our present marsupials.

4. Mr. Hulbert will allow me to point out, that his inference from what he states of Dr. Hibbert having mistaken a tooth of a sauroidal fish, from carboniferous strata, for the tooth of a saurian reptile, is not conclusive. Dr. Hibbert's wrong conjecture has been atoned for. And, if the last edition of Sir Charles Lyell's "*Principles*" be consulted (vol. 1, p. 229), evidence *will be found of the existence of reptiles in the coal formation*; whilst by reference to p. 503 of the same author's "*Elements*" a figure of the head and scales of a true *Saurian* will be seen. *Such fossil Saurians have been known to exist in the old coal beds of Germany since 1844.*

5. Mr. Hulbert quotes a passage from Lyell relating to the rarity of fossil birds. I would supplement his quotation by another from the same writer, viz., that in which ("*Principles*," vol. 2, p. 534) he assigns this rarity to the nature of the osseous structure of birds, which, being lighter than other animals, more easily float away in a current of water, or which often rot, or get devoured before they can be imbedded.

6. As to the inquiry how a femur of a bird could get to such a depth as 180 feet, there is no greater difficulty in accounting for it than there is in accounting for the occurrence of the bones of extinct marsupials, or of the trunks of trees, found buried under drift of even greater depth, in our gold-fields.

7. Mr. Hulbert mentions his idea that a whole Moa, with its feathers, had been found in New Zealand. I can find no trace of this particular bird, but there is mention in the account of the first discoveries of no feathers having been found, though there is reason to believe that some species of Moa were contemporaneous with man. In the Solenhofen lithographic slate of the Upper Oolitic group (a long way down the ages) in 1862, a nearly entire skeleton of a bird *with its feathers* (Archæopteryx) was found, and is now in the British Museum.

8. Returning, in conclusion, to the supposed connection, in former geological times, of New Zealand and Australia, a fresh testimony has been offered to me within the last few days, in the statement of a discovery during the last few months of abundant remains of Saurian reptiles along the Waipara River in New Zealand, of the same kind as those which have been found to occur along the Flinders River in Queensland, and which, in addition to the Plesiosaurus discovered by the same friend, Mr. Hood, show that there was a similar geological fauna in times as far back at least, as the Cretaceous period. The Plesiosaurus was mentioned in my paper "On recent geological discoveries in Australasia" (1861). Although now the flora is dissimilar, yet there is evidence that in even earlier geological times, such as our carboniferous epoch, for instance, there was a similar flora.

9. The views I have adopted lead me to maintain, that we in Australia inhabit only a fragment of a vast continent, of which in New Zealand there was probably, as there still is, the culminating ridge or the highest portion of Pacific dry land. That this opinion is not without support, I find, by a passage in Dr. Mantell's account of his son's discoveries of Dinornis. Without remembering that passage (which, indeed, I am not sure I ever read till this evening), I have expressed myself in language nearly identical with that of Dr. Mantell, who says, in 1850, "It seems probable that these stupendous animals were not anciently confined within the narrow limits of modern New Zealand, but ranged over a vast continent, that is now *submerged*, and of which the isles of the Pacific are the culminating points."

10. I most truly subscribe to one view in Mr. Hulbert's letter, that "what has now an acknowledged organic life will one day die;" but I cannot subscribe to another, viz., that recent animals are the *offsprings of the olden forms.*

I believe that species as such were made by the Creator, and that they are not the result of accidental conditions, but however related are independent of their predecessors.

W. B. CLARKE.

St. Leonards, 8th June.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—In the report of proceedings of the Sydney Municipal Council, published in your issue of the 8th instant, Alderman Macintosh, in speaking to a motion in reference to the discharge of sewage into Darling Harbour, is reported to have said, "Then it was not only from the city that silt and sewage was carried, *more sand* had been carried into the *harbour from Redfern than from the city*, and *more destruction* had been done to *Darling Harbour* by *Redfern* than *by the city*."

This is a very sweeping assertion, and ought not to pass entirely unnoticed, although really it is simply ridiculous. Perhaps the worthy alderman will kindly point out by what channel or channels such an immense quantity of sand has been conveyed into *Darling Harbour from Redfern*. It is very well known that the comparatively small drainage flowing from Redfern towards the city is discharged into the dam at the Sugar Works, Parramatta-street, consequently any sand or silt carried by drainage from Redfern must be deposited there, *not in Darling Harbour*; and there, also, must the *thousand tons of sand* be deposited which Aldermen Macintosh and Murphy affirm was recently washed through the sewer in "Prince Alfred Park," as that sewer also discharges itself into the dam at the Sugar Works. The thousand tons of sand referred to, it is presumed, was that carted to the Prince Alfred Park by the *City Corporation*, as the aldermen know the exact quantity washed away.

Yours respectfully,

SANDY REDFERN.

9th June.

GOATS AND DOGS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Permit me to call attention, through the medium of your valuable journal, to the cruel and really wanton act which is daily visited on the poorer class, namely, destroying those invaluable animals—the goats. Were they wandering in thoroughfares, and, consequently, endangering the lives of persons driving or riding, the case would be different; but it is not so, they are taken from the outskirts, and before the doors of their owners. I am aware an Act has been passed sanctioning the proceeding; that it has been well enforced, and that many are sufferers from it, none will deny, but if the municipalities are desirous that society should derive every advantage they can afford, why not destroy the greatest nuisance—the dogs—that infest town and suburbs, and occasion many accidents, even to persons walking? They will rush round you, snarl, and growl; should you attempt to retaliate, they will leave the painful impression of their teeth. Your only alternative is to betake yourself to an ignominious flight; this will not save you when the creatures are of a particularly persevering nature. And, again, they obtrude their discordant noise when gentle sleep wooes to repose the weary mind and body; it is frightened away, and does not return until daylight is breaking, when they start off to renew their attacks on the solitary pedestrian.

Should any of your many readers glance at these remarks, some will, I am sure, concur with me, that the shooting the goats, from which (those who cannot afford the luxury of a cow) can only obtain *pure* milk, is, in the instances stated, an unnecessary piece of cruelty, and the not shooting the dogs an unpardonable negligence.

Your insertion of the above will much oblige,

Yours, &c.,

M.

Surry Hills, June 8th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—The letter from the pen of Archdeacon Lillingston, of Yass, published at the request of Mr. Butler, in your paper of to-day, does not—whatever Mr. Butler may think to the contrary—prove the statements made by the rev. gentlemen of the Goulburn Synod to be true, nor does it atone for their unprovoked and rash attack upon the Council of Education, the Public school teachers, and the Wesleyan Methodist Church. In my opinion it only adds insult to insult. In your issue of the 18th ultimo I challenged those gentlemen to prove the truth of the statements they made at that Synod; but not one of them has come forward in a Christian, manly way either to retract or prove what was then said. The Archdeacon, it is true, in this letter, addressed to the editor of the *Southern Observer*, withdraws his charge against the worthy Secretary of the Council of Education, and acknowledges also that he was mistaken in some other matters with regard to which he was so confident when in the Synod—acknowledges, in fact, that he had no just cause of complaint. It is to be regretted that he did not obtain more accurate information before he endeavoured to inflict upon the secretary the penalty of public censure, and before he uttered his random statements as if they admitted of no dispute. But, after all, had he written no more than the acknowledgment of his error, he would have acted a Christian part. It is, however, mixed up with sundry new imputations and statements calculated to mislead people who are unacquainted with the Wesleyan Church, and which shew that his penitence for the part he took in so violently and unjustly assaulting innocent people, is not very deep or sincere. Failing to substantiate the original charges against the Council of Education and the Public School teachers, he comes forward with new ones against the Wesleyan Church. He now affirms that some of its preachers bring the glorious truths of the Gospel into contempt—that Wesleyanism offers a premium to ignorant self-conceit—that Wesleyan Methodists are guilty of proselytism—and that if John Wesley were alive, he would repudiate a good deal of the Methodism of Australia! Why does the rev. gentleman thus trouble himself with our affairs? For what purpose does he violate the laws of charity and truth to injure a body of Christian people who desire to live peaceably with all men? Does he imagine that by publishing this pitiful tattle he will

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461926

divert the attention of the public from the original points at issue? If so, he is mistaken. The discussion at that Synodical Assembly is too deeply imprinted on the public mind to be blotted out hastily. All classes believe that the statements made there were palpable misrepresentations, and altogether inexcusable. Other unjust censures may be heaped upon the Wesleyan Church, but they will not exculpate those rev. gentlemen from the charge of stating what was untrue. In the name of truth and charity I protest, Sir, against what the Archdeacon has written respecting the lay preachers in Wesleyan Methodism. He may try, if he please, to depreciate the services and lower the character of those men; but hundreds of people, especially people living in the interior of the colony, who are benefited by the gratuitous labours of such men, will think highly of them and their usefulness. They are good men, and they have ability to do the work assigned them. I only wish that some of the ordained ministers of the Church of England I have met with in Australia could undergo an examination in theology as creditably as can these reviled local preachers. The Archdeacon seems to think that these men go over from the Church of England to Methodism because they are "great talkers." He represents them as "loud-voiced, shouting, ignorant" men, and intimates that a good many people who ought to be in the Church of England go to Methodism because of their preference for the "ignorant vulgarity" of these men. The Wesleyan Methodists will not be flattered by his estimate of their piety and common sense. And it must be apparent to every person who reads his letter that the superior abilities of the clergy of the Church of England are employed to very little purpose if these extravagant fanatics can produce this defection. No, Sir, if the Church of England people do leave their Church to come to the fold of Methodism, I think, were the rev. gentleman near me, I could whisper into his ear a more likely cause for their doing so than that to which he refers. As to the proselytism of which the rev. gentleman complains, I admit that there may be some few persons here and there in the Wesleyan Church whose zeal carries them in this direction beyond the bounds of prudence; but, I would ask, are there none of the people of the Church of England guilty of the same thing? I affirm that there are. I should not have thought of publicly stating this had not the charge of proselytism been so pertinaciously preferred against the Wesleyan Church. But now I deem it right to say that I have known distinguished persons in the Church of England go to the homes of the people of the Wesleyan Church, and represent it as a pity that they were not in the Church of England. They have striven by all sorts of argument and misrepresentation to win the persons they have visited to the Church of England. During the thirty years I have been in this part of the world the instances have not been few in which even ministers of the Church of England have acted in a similar way. I wonder that the Archdeacon does not know this; or, if he knows it, I wonder that he should gratuitously attack persons who can make such severe reprisals. It certainly reflects but little credit upon his prudence. The Archdeacon, Sir, professes some friendship for Wesleyan Methodists; I fear it is not much, for he falls upon us like Samson upon the Philistines, smiting hip and thigh, his "words are smoother than butter, while war is in his heart; they are softer than oil, and yet are they drawn swords." For his own sake, as well as for that of the community to which he belongs, and far more for the sake of the Church of Christ generally, I would advise him to cultivate that charity which "thinketh no evil," to do all the good he can, and let Methodism alone. "If this counsel or this work had been of men," and not of God, it would long ago have "come to naught." But through the "scornings of them that are at ease" on the one hand, and the "vexations of Ephraim" on the other, it holds on its way. I say then to Mr. Archdeacon, and to all who are animated by a similar spirit, "refrain from these men, and let them alone, lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."

HENRY H. GAUD.

Wesleyan Parsonage, Sydney, June 9.

THE CITY RAILWAY TERMINUS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—There are several schemes for extending the railway into the city before the public at the present time, all of which would be of great benefit. With your kind permission, I would lay another scheme before your readers which, in my opinion, would be even more practicable, and taking all circumstances into consideration, would disturb less vested interests, and would be of greater utility and convenience generally to the colonists. The scheme that I would suggest is simply to extend the main trunk line from Redfern station northerly through the Burial-grounds, Belmore Park, crossing Elizabeth-street at its junction with Market-lane, thence through a gap of vacant land the whole distance to Liverpool street, to a point about 200 feet west of Macquarie-street, entering a tunnel below that street at a depth not to materially interfere with the present proclaimed level, thence in a line through the Racecourse at same or proper depth to the east of the Colonial Architect's office, along the east of the Domain wall, Governor Bourke statue, emerging to the surface to the west of, or on the site of Fort Macquarie. The utility and convenience of the above scheme lies in the advantages that it possesses throughout the whole length of the suggested route. There are no sewers or streets to be interfered with; Elizabeth and Goulburn streets may be crossed by a viaduct; Liverpool, William, and College streets by a tunnel; and hardly any houses to be cleared away; and, looking at the property on the proposed route between Elizabeth and Liverpool streets, £4000 or £6000 would seem an ample compensation for any damage private owners of land would sustain. The surface of the racecourse and Domain would not be altered in any way. There would be ample space for goods sheds on the site of Fort Macquarie; or, if that site may still be considered necessary for the defence of the harbour, to the north or west side of same. A siding from a station to be formed there is practicable to traverse the Circular Quay and Campbell's Wharf, thereby doubling the value of public property in that locality. When Cowper's Wharf, Woolloomooloo, requires the same, a siding may be made from the line so as to embrace it; a passenger station by another siding may also be formed without difficulty near the Registry Office—thus relieving George-street from half of the traffic that now prevails.

I will not labour the question further, as to all those who interest themselves in such matters the ideas will be apparent.

J. M.

CHINA.

(From the Overland Mail.)

An armed band of thieves, variously stated at from 20 to 60 men, descended upon Sowkewan about 1 a.m. on the 18th April, with the apparent intention of looting the village. Two Indian police constables—a Sikh and an Hindu—who were about a quarter of a mile this side of the village saw the gang advancing and at first thought they were lokongs; but on learning their character one of them fired his musket, and an immediate attack was made by the thieves. Sergeant Mahony hearing the shot bravely rushed out to the support of the constables, but was cut down and killed before he could use his pistol, his body being fearfully hacked, and one thrust having cut through his heart. The Indians were meantime overcome by numbers and at length left for dead. A large force of police were stationed in the village under Inspector Anningson, and why he did not go to the support of his three men is a mystery yet to be explained. It is said that a police constable even landed from his boat in the harbour to discover the cause of the disturbance, but ran away on hearing the groans of poor Mahony, though he had five or six armed lokongs in his boat. The bravery of serjeant Mahony and the bold front shewed by the Indians undoubtedly saved the village from an organised scheme of plunder. Two men have been arrested by the police officials, who are most active in taking the necessary measures; but the fact that so large a body of thieves could plan and nearly carry out such a scheme in concert, does not say much for the police as a preventive force.

The case of Regina v. Saint is not to be carried before the Privy Council formally. But it has gone to Earl Granville, the Secretary for the Colonies, we presume for advice as to what shall be done with it. The nature of the answer may be very confidently anticipated. It is not given to every Governor to meet with such an unhappy conjunction of circumstances as those which afflict Sir Richard MacDonnell.

A Hankow correspondent writes under date of March 31st:—The Fusiyama having at last brought up the Faust, Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Keppel left here in the Salamis, last Thursday morning, the 25th instant, at daylight. Captain Pendleton, formerly of the Fire Cracker, will take the Salamis to Yohchow only. The Admiral is ordered to transfer his pennant to the Ocean, ironclad—sending home the Rodney and two or three other large and expensive vessels. As John Bright and his "free breakfast" scheme appear very popular in England just now, it may be surmised that the expedition to the upper Yangtze will amount to nil. England will not force China, and it is very clear from the tenor of Sir Rutherford Alcock's late letter to Mr. Medhurst that the Chinese Government have not the slightest idea of yielding any more, and opening the country. That wonderful Chinese sorcerer, Mr. Anson Burlinghame, after bewitching Lord Stanley, has now cast his strange spells over the venerable Earl of Clarendon, and through some magnetism or glamour he possesses, has made them both believe that China is a terrestrial paradise, and every Chinaman and Chinawoman speaks the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, ever and always.

JAPAN.

Our latest dates from Japan are to the 13th April. We quote from the *Japan Times*:—

We have to confirm with full particulars the strange rumour of the important political change which we mentioned in our last. Authentic documents have come into our hands which place beyond a doubt the fact that several of the principal daimios have resigned their rank, independent power, rights as sovereign princes, lands and men, into the hands of the Mikado, with a view to centralise and strengthen the Government of Japan and to enable their country, as they say themselves, "to take its place side by side with the other countries of the world." This unexpected and extraordinary move has naturally excited great attention here and will probably do so abroad. The Mikado will be in Yedo in about a month from this date and the nobles have been summoned to meet him there. At that Council, this and other changes in the Constitution will be brought forward by the Imperial Ministers and fully discussed.

Meantime, while Japanese politicians are busy improving the constitution of the country and discussing domestic policy, they are leaving us foreigners "out in the cold," still suffering from their neglect of, to us, the more important question of the currency. Nothing has been done to improve our position in this respect since we last wrote, and trade remains, consequently, in the same state of languor and suspense.

A very general cry is heard from foreign merchants for redress, most noticeable being the note so often struck which demands the use of force. How that force is to be applied no one has yet explained; whether the threat of annexation, the occupation of territory, or the bombardment of the capital is to punish the peccant mint and restore the fineness of the coin, is left to the discretion of the foreign Ministers. We think that several false ideas are current upon the subject, particularly that the character of the coinage is guaranteed by treaty. Our hope is that the foreign Representatives, will be able to convince the Government that, however tampering with their currency may relieve their immediate wants, the present relief will not compensate for the future distress and disaster which must inevitably come with national bankruptcy. But persuasion is all we have to trust to, we can do nothing by force.

The sanitary condition of the settlement remains much the same as at the date of our last advices, typhoid fever being still prevalent, but perhaps a little less violent. A scheme for the effectual drainage of the place has been proposed by Mr. R. H. Brunton, a civil engineer sent out by the British Government to erect lighthouses for the Japanese upon the dangerous points of their coast. He estimates the cost of his drainage at the moderate sum of 50,000 dollars.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, APRIL 2, 1869.

THE passion for tricking one's neighbours on the first day of April, though not so rampant here as in England, is still far from being laid aside; but the more polite French tongue calls the victims of such hoaxing by the milder name of "April fishes," and thus confers on them the latest piscine glories of the Lenten season.

The shop windows of the Boulevards have been filled with *poissons d'Avril*, and other whimsically-shaped pasteboard boxes destined to hold little presents for the juveniles; the favourite shapes representing legs of mutton, paving-stones, logs of wood, hams, frogs, mouse-traps, foot-warmers, loaves of bread, and so on. The Ham Fair on the fine new Boulevard Richard-Lenoir is over; and the far prettier Gingerbread Fair is in full blast. The immense expanse of the Place du Trone is filled with all kinds of shows; with tumblers, pugilists, wrestlers, itinerant dentists, photographers, sorcerers, fortune-tellers, theatres, and other "entertainments," with the accompaniment of over thirty bands of discordant "music;" Easter Sunday having been, as usual, the favourite day with the public of the neighbouring *faubourgs*. The first swallow of the season showed himself on Saturday, in the Place Vendome, where his gyrations about the top of the column were watched with intense interest by the passers. But the little "Herald of Spring" seemed to have been mistaken in his barometrical readings, for, by an odd caprice of the weather-office, we were treated, on Easter Sunday, to the only heavy snowstorm of this winter—a deep downfall, which, as the snow melted in the course of a few hours, converted the town into an ocean of mud. Some of the Easter music was very beautiful, and the churches were crammed to overflowing. Siraudin's display of "Easter eggs" was unusually brilliant. There were bags of sugarplums in the guise of gaily-dressed ladies, with a bird's head, and wings stretched out above the shoulders; and wonderful "eggs," of all sizes and materials, forming elegant boxes, and containing either delicious sweetmeats or costly gifts. The usual display of sugar-eggs was to be seen in all the confectioners' windows; and cart-loads of hens' eggs, stained red, in those of the greengrocers. The custom of giving presents to children and friends is now almost as general here, at Easter, as at the New Year.

The gaieties of a Parisian "season" begin in earnest after Easter. From this time until the beginning of June, the whirl of dissipation will be something prodigious. The Chinese Ambassadors are taking an animated part in the gaieties that are going on around them; behaving very affably, and seeming to enjoy the social life of Europe, and being particularly amiable to the ladies who are presented to them. Mr. and Mrs. Burlingame have issued invitations for a couple of grand balls, whose success is certain. The general desire to get a sight of the Mandarins in their rich costume, and of the large-hearted American statesman who is destined to play so important a part in bringing the Celestial Empire into relations of amity with its terrestrial brethren, being sure to attract all who can manage, by any possibility, to get invitations.

The arrival here of an Indian grandee, with his two sons, is the special event of the hour. The distinguished Oriental in question, Muhtazamul-Mook-Mohemood-Dow-Coh-Fureed-Payah-Sound-Munzoor-Ali-Khan-Bahadoor-Musrutjung, Nawab of Behar and Orissa, is established in a vast and superb first floor apartment of the Grand Hotel. His suite consists of fifteen persons. He is credited with the possession of great power, wide dominion, fabulous wealth, fifteen wives and eighty children. All Paris is wild to catch sight of him; and he will doubtless have the pleasure of being stared at by crowds of inquisitive gazers to-morrow, when he goes to pay his respects to the Emperor and the Empress at the Tuileries. The Emperor, it may here be mentioned, has just purchased for the Prince Imperial, *not* the famous vineyard of Chateau Laffitte, as has been incorrectly stated, but the charming chateau formerly belonging to the Prince de la Moskowa, in the pretty suburban village of Maisons-Laffitte, a few miles from Paris.

The absolute uncertainty in which we still remain as to the probable *dénouement* of Spanish affairs leads to the continual hatching of *canards* in regard to the ex-Majesty so comfortably established in the Basilewski Palace. While she is credited with the taking of mysterious journeys in the direction of the Spanish frontier, she has certainly not quitted the Avenue du Roi de Rome, where she was visited a few days ago by the Emperor and Empress. One of her ex-Majesty's ladies of honour is the famous Countess Batthyany, a very clever, brilliant, cultivated, and adventurous lady, who created no little sensation here, a few years ago, by her personal prestige, and that of her name, and by her determination to become an actress. She appeared before a circle of friends and admirers, on the stage of the pretty amateur theatre of the rue de la Tour d'Auvergne, in the *rôle* of *Hermione*, of Racine. But her powers, though considerable for an *amateur*, not appearing to her friends to justify her devoting herself to the stage, she went to Madrid, where Queen Isabella took a great liking to her, and where the adventurous dame, weary of the narrow limits of ordinary life, and having disguised herself in male attire, enlisted in the Spanish army, in which she remained for some years, and fought bravely, under the orders of General Novaliches. Her assumed name was mentioned by that commander in an order of the day, and the brave soldier was raised to the rank of Lieutenant. Not long after being thus promoted, the Countess fell in love with a colonel whom she met with in one of her campaigns, and having determined to marry him, she quitted the Spanish army, resumed the attire of her sex, instituted in a Hungarian court a suit for divorce from her husband, and became the wife of the colonel in question. The ex-Queen, who seems, at all events, to possess the merit of faithfulness to those to whom she takes a liking, has now made her one of her ladies of honour, in the pretence of a court which she has established in this city. The Palace Basilewski, in which Isabella Segunda and her family are now playing at royalty, was built a couple of years ago, "regardless of expense," by Prince Basilewski, for the reception of his young and beautiful wife, whom he adored. But alas for the fragility of human expectations! Within two months of their installation in the splendid and beautiful dwelling in question, the Princess ran away with the architect who had been employed by the Prince to build it. The deserted husband, broken-hearted at the loss of his wife, quitted Paris, leaving his palace for sale. Palaces not being so easily disposed of as less ambitious dwellings, the deserted mansion remained shut up until Isabella came, saw, and purchased. The difficulties which the Spanish Government are believed to be encountering in the acquisition of a Sovereign have greatly revived the hopes of the partisans of the Prince of the Asturias. The latest rumour in regard to the matter speaks of urgent entreaties addressed to the ex-Queen, to induce her to repair to the vicinity of the Spanish frontier, with her son, there to await the vote which they hope that the Cortes will pass in favour of the latter, and to instantly return with him to Madrid, on the passing of that vote, in order to clinch the election of her son by immediately signing her own abdication in his favour. What amount of truth there may be in all this, it is impossible to say; but the prevalence of the belief in the extra-conjugal paternity of this boy would seem to render his election exceedingly improbable. The main provisions of the new Spanish Constitution, as voted by the Cortes, have just been telegraphed to this city. The draft establishes individual liberty and inviolability of domicile and letters; any Judge or functionary infringing these rights will be liable to a fine for the benefit of the citizen injured. Universal suffrage, freedom of speech, of the Press, of meeting, of association, and right of petition are guaranteed, though the latter is forbidden to "armed bodies." The Roman Catholic worship and clergy are maintained by the State, but all other religions are tolerated and protected (fifty persons took the Communion according to a Protestant form, a few days ago, in Madrid); instruction, trade, and manufactures are free; public functionaries are amenable to the ordinary tribunals. The form of government is declared to be monarchical; the legislative power resides in the Cortes, but that body and the Crown have an equal power of initiating measures to be brought forward. The Cortes consists of a Congress elected for three years, and a Senate elected for twelve years, renewable by one-fourth. The King convokes, suspends, and dissolves the Cortes. The sessions last four months. The senators are chosen by provincial deputations, and by a certain proportion of municipal councillors, elected by universal suffrage. Four senators are to exist for each province, and one deputy for every 40,000 souls. The King is inviolable; the Ministers are responsible. The King possesses the power to make war; to pledge, cede, exchange, or annex territories, admit foreign troops into Spain, ratify treaties of alliance and of commerce, concede amnesties, marry and sanction the marriage of the heir to the Crown, and abdicate. The throne is hereditary, in the order of primogeniture. In case of the extinction of the dynasty, the Cortes will make a new choice. In the event of the King's incapacity, or a vacancy of the throne, or a minority, the two Assemblies will appoint a Regency of one, three, or five members; the guardian of a king during minority is designated by will. Ministers can only take part in debates when they are members of one of the Chambers; in case of dereliction of duty, the Congress accuses, and the Senate tries them. The Government of the provinces beyond seas will be modified as soon as their deputies shall sit in the Cortes. Changes in the constitution may take place on the the initiation of the Parliament or of the King, but will necessitate the dissolution of both Houses, and a general election. In order to be eligible to the Upper Chamber the following conditions are required—to be a Spaniard, to be at least forty years of age, to be in the enjoyment of civil rights, to have exercised certain Governmental functions; also may be elected, the 30 largest land-tax payers, and the 20 principal manufacturers of each province. The qualifications for the Lower Chamber are—to be a Spaniard, at least twenty years old, and in possession of civil rights.

Marshals Serrano and Prim, Admiral Topete, and several others of the leading men of the hour, went off a few days since, on "a hunting-tour," generally supposed to be a pretext for holding council together in regard to the Sovereign to be presented to the nation, and possibly for an interview with the future head of the nation, whoever he may be.

The leaders of the fashionable world, anxious to contrive some new feature for the thick-coming *soirées* of the next two months, are setting their wits to work to devise some innovations likely to prove successful. One great lady proposes to reintroduce the *saraband*, a dance in great favour in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. On applying to Cellarino—the leading dancing-master of this capital—for his opinion and help in the matter, that Terpsichorean oracle demanded to be allowed a week's delay for turning the matter over in his mind. The saraband is said to be the liveliest and most picturesque dance ever invented, leaving far behind it the Scotch reel, the Polish polka, and even the modern galop. Another leading "house-mistress" proposes to introduce the floral *fête* in vogue in South America. At the door of the drawing-room stands a young lady, with a covered basket beside her filled with bouquets, which have been carefully made up in pairs; *i.e.* to say, that the basket contains two bouquets and two only of each pattern. Every guest on arriving takes out from under the cover of the basket a bouquet; each gentleman places his bouquet in his buttonhole, each lady puts hers in her corsage or in her hair. As soon as a gentleman espies the lady who has drawn a bouquet identical with his own, he is privileged to accost her and attach himself to her, and becomes her *cavaliere servente* for the rest of the evening. In Germany, a similar proceeding, for adding to the hilarity of a *soirée*, has been in vogue for many years, the company drawing lots for "husbands" and "wives," which ephemeral associations are kept up during the evening. Goethe, great poet, and Prime Minister of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, was not above taking part in this amusement, and, fate having so willed it, that he drew the same lady three times running, in the same drawing-room, he said to the lady thus adjudged to him, "We have nothing better to do, henceforward, than to remain as Heaven seems to will that we should be!" And the lady being of the same opinion, the wedding took place shortly afterwards! Patti has come back, and been warmly received by her adorers. She has brought with her such a store of jewels as few women, crowned or uncrowned, can boast of.

APRIL 9.

The whims of the weather were never more thoroughly whimsical than in this region at this time. Heat and cold, equally unseasonable, alternate almost every day. After the heat of February, we have had sharp frosts, heavy snowstorms, and cold rain, that has seemed as though it would never cease falling. Italy, usually so favoured, has been as badly off, or worse, than France; and the latest advices from Florence speak of the deep snow still lying on the surrounding hills, and of the wood merchants' stores so completely used up that the town is now burning the green wood stored up for next winter. To-day, for a wonder, we are having a splendid hot sun, that will do much, after the late rains, to coax out our backward vegetation; but we have become so suspicious of treacherous appearances that we half expect a downfall of snow for to-morrow. The innate love of the French for out-door existence has brought immense crowds out into the gardens, parks, and thoroughfares. Winter clothing is discarded for the new spring costumes that have been so reluctantly kept out of sight during the frost and rain; and the aspect of the city is as gay as though it had nothing in the world to do but to keep holiday.

The gay world is gayer than ever. The series of State entertainments is over at the Tuileries; and the Empress has begun her usual round of "private receptions," greatly enjoyed by those who are admitted to them, and envied by those who are not. Concerts, conversation parties, and what are here called *jolies bals intimes* are given by her pretty Majesty with great success; for the Empress is one of the most accomplished hostesses extant—to say nothing of her having the power to draw together exceptionally interesting and agreeable persons, under exceptionally agreeable and favourable circumstances. At the last of the "elegant intimate balls" at the Tuileries, the Empress appeared in a straw coloured dress, of puffed tulle, the puffs held down by small yellow roses, with a diamond in each, and magnificent diamonds on head, neck, and arms. Princess Mathilde's deep orange toilette somewhat marred the effect of the Empress's charming dress, causing it, as the two ladies sat together on their gilded chairs, to look rather too pale and faded. The Emperor is always very affable and pleasant at these "intimate" gatherings. Etiquette precludes the addressing of crowned heads, except in reply to some observation addressed to the speaker by the Sovereign; but the Emperor moves as freely among the guests, and talks so generally with them all, that there is nothing like stiffness on these occasions. The Ministers have been giving splendid entertainments; the Prefect of the Seine has given a grand dinner, at which all the foreign Legations were present; and Mr. and Mrs. Burlingame have given, with great success, the first of the two grand balls for which they have issued cards. The Chinese members of the Embassy are very affable, and seem to be taking very "kindly" to the life of the West. The Second and Third Ambassadors were overheard, a short time ago, discussing together the differences between the domestic usages of the East and the West, pronouncing decidedly in favour of the latter, and expressing at once their wish that various innovations could be introduced into China, and their fear that it would be "a long time before such a change could be accomplished." They seem particularly gratified by the interest they create among the ladies and the general desire of the latter to be introduced to them. One of these personages speaks English remarkably well; and talks with much seeming interest to the pretty American girls, who are delighted to take possession of him, amusing themselves and him with vain entreaties that he will dance with them.

"But I do not know how to dance," pleads the Ambassador.

"Then you should take lessons!" urge the young ladies.

"I am afraid the lessons would be thrown away!" returns the celestial dignitary, with a smile.

The Subscription Ball in aid of the British Charity Fund came off last Tuesday, with its usual *eclat*, in the splendid ball-room of the Grand Hotel. Lord Lyons, as patron, entered the ball-room at 10, accompanied by the principal members of the Legation, and was welcomed by the well-known strains of "God save the Queen," after which the dancing began, and was kept up with great spirit until 4 o'clock. The Emperor and Empress were represented by their chamberlains; the heads of all the Legations were present with the exception of that of the United States. General Dix's absence excited a good deal of remark, especially as Lord Lyons had been present at the American Charity Ball of last week. There was a very large gathering of wealth, rank, beauty, and fashion; and the whole affair passed off most successfully.

The negociations between the French and Belgian Governments are proceeding satisfactorily. M. Frere-Orban is the newest lion of the moment, and is being fêted and courted on all hands. The Nawab of Behar and Orissa has had but a brief tenure of the dignities of *liondom*; he showed himself with gold-rimmed spectacles and a European umbrella, and the Parisians ceased to regard him as a wonder. He has done well to leave Paris; for his reign was over.

We hear much of the progress being made by the Mont Cenis tunnel, which is going on most successfully, but will cost at least double the amount originally contemplated. The tunnel which is to unite France and Italy, will be 8½ English miles long, and will cost over £365,000 sterling per mile. When the tunnel itself shall have been completed, there will still remain the danger of inundations between St. Jean de la Maurienne and St. Michel, which will have to be prevented before the new route can be counted on with anything like certainty.

A Republican rising has been nipped in the bud by the Italian Government. Garibaldi does not appear to have had anything to do with it; but one of his sons is believed to have undertaken the raising of one of the districts. Whether Mazzini, who was recently said to be ill at Tugano, was mixed up with the affair is not yet known. But there seems to have been a widespread conspiracy; and though its leaders could hardly have hoped to substitute a Republic in place of the established *régime*, they might have succeeded in creating much difficulty and disturbance, and such seems to have been the aim of their programme. Much agitation is reported from the Calabrias; the garrisons of Turin and Pavia passed a couple of nights under arms, and numerous arrests have taken place at Naples and other points. The Province of Naples, meantime, has presented to the King, on the twentieth anniversary of his accession, a magnificent offering, consisting of a civic wreath of oak and laurel leaves, exquisitely wrought in gold; on the riband with which the wreath is tied are engraved the following sentences:—"In memory of the 23rd of March, 1849;" and, "The Neapolitan People to King Victor Emmanuel." The casket containing this elegant present is of black ebony, inlaid with pink ebony; the silver key that locks it represents the Argonaut navigating the Sicilian waters, out of which rises the wild unbridled horse, that is still the civic emblem of Naples. The gift is accompanied by an illuminated address on parchment, ornamented with the armorial bearings of all the principal Italian cities. The King, who is much gratified by the gift, intends returning shortly to Naples, where he will give a grand dinner to all the members of the deputation who brought it to him. It is said that the Princess Margherita will soon have a new claim to the affection of the Italian people, there being now an assured prospect of a cradle becoming necessary in the household of the young couple, who are to succeed the Ré Galantuomo on the throne of Italy. A controversy is now going on between Professor Muratori, who claims to be the inventor of a species of felt, called pilima, for making bullet-proof clothes, and M. Papadopulo Orete, who says that this substance is identical with the pileme exhibited by him at the third Scientific Congress, held in Florence in 1841. The latter gentleman, in support of his claims, publishes minute directions for making the material in question—a preparation of flax, inside of which you are said to be invulnerable at three paces' distance. This tissue has lately been experimented upon in presence of the Emperor Napoleon; not, it is said, with entirely satisfactory results. Meantime, the French Government is busy investigating the claims of a new compound, far more explosive than the picrate of potassium, to which was due the terrific catastrophe in the Place de la Sorbonne, which horrified Paris a month ago.

Events are taking their natural course in Germany, where the remaining kinglets seem to be slowly gravitating towards the preponderant orb that will doubtless absorb them in course of time. After the visits and compliments that have so lately passed between King William and the Crown Prince of Saxony, the turn of the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg seems to have come for making concessions, the hereditary Prince of that little kingdom having just taken service in the First Regiment of the Prussian Guard. The Princes already dispossessed are far from showing the same resignation. The ex-King of Hanover still keeps up his angry protests against the swallowing up of his little royalty; and the ex-Elector of Hesse has sent back to the King of Prussia the Grand Cordon of the Black Eagle, whilom conferred upon him by William I., declaring it to be impossible for him to retain the decoration under present circumstances.

Affairs in Austria seem to be slowly righting themselves. Baron de Beust appears to be decided on applying to every portion of the composite Monarchy, whose machinery he is getting into working order, the largest measures of concession and conciliation compatible with the maintenance of monarchical unity. The Emperor firmly upholds his Prime Minister, despite the powerful influences brought to bear against him. It may therefore be fairly anticipated that the pacification of Galicia, Dalmatia, and Croatia, will complete, ere long, the great work of re-construction to which that statesman has so successfully devoted himself.

The barriers of the past are slowly yielding to the action of the new impetus that seems to be taking possession of the world. Several lady-students are about to graduate in this city, in law, literature, and medicine. M. During, the promoter of classes for women, is unflagging in his efforts to improve all branches of education in France. He has just presented to the Emperor the youths who have taken the highest University honours, and his Majesty has complimented them, and given the decoration of the Legion of Honour to five of their number. Fancy Queen Victoria so far relaxing from the traditions of etiquette as to manifest a similar maternal interest in the winners of academic honours across the Channel! However, things are changing so rapidly in this "old World" of ours, that even that unwonted sight may possibly be seen in course of time!

APRIL 15.

"On account of the great quantity of snow and sleet of Sunday and Monday last, the Gingerbread Fair is prolonged for another week," said the preferectoral *annonce*, which has given a fresh lease of life to the curious display of the Boulevard Bordin; but no sooner was the ordinance issued than the thermometer rose to over eighty degrees (Fahrenheit) in the shade, bringing out the leaves and fruit blossoms so rapidly that it seems no exaggeration to say that we could "see them grow." To-day there has been a sudden fall in the temperature, bringing fires and warm wraps once more into requisition.

The Emperor has invited M. Rouher to present to the Legislative Assembly a bill for bestowing a yearly pension of Ten Pounds on the few remaining veterans of his uncle's army, by way of celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Great Emperor's birth, which will occur on the fifteenth of August next. It is probable that this very modest return for the devotion that carried these men from Austerlitz to the Borodino will be granted by the Chamber. Only a few of the poor old fellows are still left to hang their yearly wreath of *immortelles* on the railings of the Place Vendôme, and the small amount asked for by the Emperor will not weigh very heavily on the resources of the country. It is generally supposed that the whole of the Imperial family will proceed to Corsica to celebrate the coming centenary anniversary; but no official announcement of any such intention has yet been made.

The Empress's "Monday evening parties" are a great success. At the last, her Majesty's appearance, arrayed as she was in a white muslin dress, without jewels, and with only a few roses in her hair and on her *corsage*, was greatly admired for its elegant simplicity. Real flowers are becoming the most fashionable trimming for evening dress. One of the court-beauties wore a white tulle dress looped up with large bunches of wallflowers, and the same blossoms in her hair. Another had a pink crape dress with several flounces, each of which was headed with a row of white camellias; the body of the dress was trimmed in similar style, and the headdress was composed to match. One of our fairest duchesses was redolent of tea-roses; a handsome marquise was studded over with red carnations, and delicate white Persian lilac.

Princess Mathilde also "receives" on Monday evenings; and her charming residence at the corner of the Rue de Courcelles and the new Boulevard Haussmann is the cynosure of a circle as brilliant as that called together by the hospitality of the Empress. A broad conservatory runs round three sides of the mansion, filled with the rarest exotics, and lit up by sparkling fountains and lamps with globes that look like moons. The conservatory is a most lovely place, its slender iron pillars wreathed with creeping plants, its narrow beds of flowers bordered with snowy marble, its floor covered with rich Persian carpets, and its towering mimosas and ferns, and spreading palms, springing from tubs of ebony and gold. Small cosy lounges and chairs are scattered through this gay and fragrant wilderness, and here the guests sit and chat, or slowly promenade, at intervals, through the evening. Porcelain vases filled with rare flowers, standing on elegant pedestals, and a profusion of marble statues, complete the beauty of the *coup d'œil*. The Winter Garden, as the Princess calls this portion of her house, the fine suite of *salons* with their splendid and comfortable furniture, and the beautiful picture gallery, in which, among many exquisite gems, are some very good paintings by the Princess herself, are all thrown open on these occasions, and present a very fine *ensemble*.

The Spring Races began on Sunday last; a large concourse of people coming together for the spectacle, and the ex-Queen of Spain, with her family, having taken their places among the rest on one of the tiers of the Grand Stand. The Emperor, having learned that her ex-Majesty was present, went to her immediately on his arrival, offered her his arm, and led her to the Imperial box, whither she was followed by all her "following," and where they were all accommodated with seats. The grandson and "heir" of Don Carlos, who calls himself "the Duke of Madrid," and whose partisans call him "Carlos VII.," was also on the ground with his wife, daughter of the last reigning Duke of Parma. The ex-Queen and her consort went up to the young pair with much cordiality of manner, Isabella giving her hand to her cousin, who took it, though rather stiffly; while the ex-King offered his arm to the Duchess, who declined to take it. The Isabellinists violently deny that any sort of political intention is to be inferred from the advances made by the dethroned Sovereigns to their rivals; and the Carlists are equally vehement in declaring that "nothing but the unconditional recognition of Carlos VII. could be accepted by the legitimate heir to the Spanish Throne." So the family quarrel of the two Bourbon branches seems as far as ever from settlement, though, happily for the world, the matter has come to be one of very little importance. It seems that the improvements now being made in Madrid having necessitated the digging up of the old square in which the *autos-da-fe* formerly took place, the soil has been found to consist, to a depth of three feet, over a space of forty feet, entirely of carbonised human bodies. Many instruments of torture were found among the remains. The skulls and other portions of the latter not absolutely reduced to powder, have been conveyed to one of the cemeteries of the capital, and interred by the authorities. The discovery may not be altogether inopportune, at a time when the question of religious toleration is being discussed in the Cortes.

The 50th anniversary of the celebration of mass by the Pope has been celebrated with great pomp, not only in Rome, but in the principal Catholic towns of Europe. The Vatican was heaped up with gifts of all kinds: the city sent a jewelled altar-piece, Brussels sent a reading-desk enriched with gems, and large sums of money have poured into the Papal exchequer. The Pope performed mass at 7 a.m., and mass was to be said at the same hour by a legion of priests all the world over. Here, the Archbishop held, at Notre Dame, a grand service, in which he expatiated on the greatness and glory of the reigning Pontiff. Services of a similar nature took place in the other churches, and collections for the Pope were made in all. The various Sovereigns of Europe sent complimentary letters to the Pope, and the ambassadors and ministers paid their respects to him in the names of their respective Sovereigns. Count Mastai Ferretti was born at Sinigaglia, on May 13th, 1792, so that he is within a month of attaining his 78th year. Only 14 popes have reached this age, but the Mastai family is remarkably long-lived; and the present Pontiff must live some 20 years longer if he is to keep up the traditions of his house. Florence, meantime, is preparing to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the birth of one of its most distinguished children, Machiavelli, born May 3, 1469. And Turin has been holding its annual wine fair, in which 183 wine-growers took part, sending in 148,000 bottles, of 300 varieties. The jury, presided over by a Frenchman, have declared that considerable progress has been made since last year; but that much yet remains to be done before the wines of Italy can compete with those of France and Spain. This decision is doubtless true of the greater portion of Italian wines, especially in regard to their keeping, and their capability of crossing the water. But, even now, what French or Spanish growth can rival in flavour and perfume the purple Aleatico of Tuscany, or the golden "Est Est Est" of the famous Roman hill? And what country can furnish, at corresponding prices, a *vin ordinaire* comparable, in nutritive qualities and in taste, with the Roman Orvieto.

The resuscitated Peninsula, so rich in natural resources and in the genius of its people, will doubtless, ere long, take a leading part in the vinicultural industry, as the opening of railways and tunnels, and the change in the direction of important lines of traffic that must follow the completion of the Suez canal, give a new impetus to Italian energies. The first symptom of coming changes may be seen in the running of through trains from Ostend to Brindisi, all the arrangements for which have just been terminated, and which is to be inaugurated in the course of a few weeks. The silk-growing industry of Italy may also be expected to undergo a rapid development if the new method of testing the qualities of the silkworm eggs, by means of a chemical treatment, just discovered by Professor Gaudolfi, prove to be as certain in its results as it is said to be.

Despite the whims of the weather, the Paris Rowing Club, and the far-famed Mabille Garden, open their annual "season" on Sunday next. The favourite Vaudeville Theatre, on whose boards fame and fortune have been achieved by Barrière, Sardon, the younger Dumas, and so many others of our most popular modern play-wrights, closed its doors on the public, for the last time, a couple of nights ago. Its site is "wanted," by our magnificent Prefect, for the carrying out of a new street; and the administration of the theatre warned in time, have built a new "vaudeville" at the corner of the Boulevard des Italiens and the rue de la Chaussée d'Antin. A most elegant and commodious building, which will raise its owners into higher favour than ever with the public. The old Vaudeville closed with Dumas, junior's, famous play, "La Dame aux Camélias"; after which all the *troupe* supped together in the *foyer*, and then finished the night in dancing, which was kept up with great spirit until 5 in the morning. The splendid new opera-house is slowly approaching completion; an enormous and very costly building, of very questionable taste as regards its architecture.

The production of Wagner's *Rienzi* at the Théatre Lyrique, with every imaginable advantage of scenery and talent, has only deepened the general conviction in regard to "the music of the future." Although *Rienzi*, the earliest of Dr. Wagner's compositions, is also by far the mildest and least discordant, the perpetual clang of brass instruments, compelling the singers to a persistent shriek in the vain effort to make themselves heard, the dreary evolution of successive chords with no melodic idea to link them into one, becomes so utterly wearisome that very few listeners are able to sit out the performance. One really grand march and one sweet and pleasing air (a hymn to Peace) are, literally, the only passages in the long, dreary mass of noise that have any attempt at tune about them. "Slambang" rules supreme from one end to the other, and you feel, when the infliction is over, as though you had just come out of battle; a remark which suggests a passing notice of the new Werder breech-loading rifle, just adopted in the Bavarian army, and claiming to surpass all previous inventions in length and accuracy of range, easy working, and penetrative power; the bullets, at the late trial of the weapon at Munich, having penetrated the four-foot thick targets at a distance of 350 feet.

The Prince Imperial is "improving his mind" by visiting all the public institutions of the capital, in company with his governor, General Frossard, and his new tutor, M. Filion. He has been to the Mint, to the Central Telegraphic Office, to the Horse Show, and to the examination of the Polytechnic Association, which has the credit of turning out the most accomplished engineers and *savants* of France. At the Horse Show his little highness lost his heart to three beautiful little ponies, not larger than an ordinary watch-dog.

The "Society of Maternal Charity," founded and presided over by the Empress, has just held its annual meeting at the Tuileries. The society seems to be flourishing. It has this year assisted 2651 indigent mothers during their confinement; its members—ladies—were complimented and thanked by her Majesty for their zeal and devotion.

Baron Fauchnitz, the eminent Leipsic publisher, whose cheap "pirated" editions of English books are so greatly in favour with the Queen's travelling lieges, has celebrated the issue of the 1000th work of the series by bringing out a very valuable Bible, prepared from the three principal manuscripts, at the price of the others.

APRIL 23.

The gaieties of the fashionable world are just at their height, and everyone seems bent on making the most of the remainder of the Parisian "season," so much shorter than that of London. There have been some splendid concerts and receptions of the various Ministries, and a vast number of balls, including the *bal intime* of the Empress, at which five hundred were present. At that ball a marked change in the dressing of hair was visible; and the reaction against the late preposterous style of piling up a hillock of hair and various ornaments on the top of the head may be said to have fairly set in. The Empress, who wore a robe of green satin, under a tunic of silver gauze, trimmed with wreaths of tea-roses, had her hair wound round her head in a couple of thick plaits, fastened with diamond pins, and a diadem of the same stones, with the renowned "Regent" flashing, like a little sun, in the centre; in her ears the magnificent earrings of the *parure* presented to her by the Emperor on their marriage, and a superb necklace, forming part of the same set. Flowers are now the most fashionable trimming for evening dress; flounces and tunics are edged with wreaths, or dotted over with flowers, imitating real ones as closely as possible. Dresses of very rich silk, or satin, are embroidered with wreaths of bright-coloured flowers, the size of life; a very elegant ornament, but exceedingly costly. Flowers are rapidly superseding every other species of ornament for the hair.

Prince Charles of Prussia, brother of the King of Prussia, is here with the Princess. They seem to be visiting the Imperial couple with the greatest cordiality. The speeches of French and Prussian statesmen abound in assurances of the most peaceful character, but there are still croakers who lose no opportunity of prophesying war between this and the 15th of August. As the Imperial family is to go to Corsica for the celebration of the centenary anniversary of the birth of the founder of the House, these prophets of evil declare that the Emperor will not fail to strike some bold blow with a view of adding to the *prestige* of that occasion—a prophecy that will doubtless share the fate of all the others of a similar nature that have been hazarded during the last two years.

The Empress is understood to be meditating a visit to Suez, to Constantinople, and to Jerusalem; and may probably carry out this project next autumn,—visiting Rome on the way.

Nothing is known of the result of the negotiations that have been going on between the Belgian Prime Minister and the French Government. The former has gone back to Brussels to lay the propositions of the French Government before the King. The Emperor will probably take advantage of the necessity of doing something that has been laid upon him by the absurd excitement of the French people, to ameliorate the exisiting commercial arrangements between France and Belgium; but it is impossible that he should have any serious intention of converting the recent action of the Belgian Government and Parliament into a pretext for active coercion in a matter so clearly within the just limits of national prerogative. Meantime, M. Frère Orban, who is most polished and agreeable, as well as enlightened, has been *fêted*, flattered, and lionised to an unusual degree, and may well have carried away with him a very lively sense of Paris hospitality, official and fashionable. M. Frère-Orban is of very humble birth—his father having been the concierge of the University of Louvain, and he himself having begun his education with the aid of the books which, living as he did, within the walls of the University, he was able to borrow from the library of the establishment. The future Minister thus laid the basis of those large acquirements he has since attained, and prepared himself, unconsciously, for the brilliant position he has since achieved, and for the important services he has rendered to the cause of popular education in Belgium.

The iron-making district round Liege has been greatly troubled by the threatening aspect of the labouring population of that district, who had turned out in vast numbers on strike. Happily the storm seems to have been dissipated for the moment. The strikes in Geneva appear also to have been averted. But the difficulty is only "staved off" for the present. The great problems connected with the relations of labour and capital, which lie at the bottom of the industrial and social difficulties of the times, must necessarily cause disturbance until the world has arrived at their solution.

It is now announced that Marshal Vaillant, Grand Marshal of the Palace and Minister of the Emperor's Household, is charged to draw up the programme of the *fêtes* which are to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Napoleon I., and which are to last three days, viz., from the 14th to the 16th of August. The Emperor has decided that a colossal group, in bronze, shall be placed on the top of the Arch of Triumph that surmounts the dozen splendid avenues now radiating from that elevated site.

The approach of the elections renders the members of the Chamber impatient for release. Two-thirds of them are said to have sent in demands for leave of absence; and the Opposition journals accordingly complain that the pretty little sum of one hundred millions sterling, to which the Budget of Imperial France has now risen, is being voted with a haste and recklessness that bode ill for the purses of their constituents. The inverse movements of the Budgets of France and England, the latter steadily diminishing, while the former as steadily increases, might give the people of France something to think of, could they once divert their minds from dynastic questions at home, and the weighing of their own proportion of influence as compared with that of their neighbours.

The great quantity of congratulations, addresses, and presents which have been received by the Pope appear to have created many agreeable illusions in the mind of his Holiness; the complimentary letter and gift of a magnificent vase sent to the Pope by the King of Prussia, and the offerings of the English Roman Catholics, seem to have been accepted by him as indications of the approaching return of the two great champions of Protestantism to the "unity" of Romanism. The Duke de Rathibor, who conveyed the Prussian letter and gift to the Vatican, has been treated by the Pope with such special favour as to have awakened some little jealousy among the other envoys; and to the Prussian vase has also been assigned the post of honour in the display of offerings of every kind, the carting away of which from the Piazza, where they have been "on view," to the storerooms of the Vatican, have given so unusual an amount of labour to the Pontifical mules. The Emperor of Austria has sent a very affectionate letter and a handsome present; but the course of events in the dominions of his apostolic Majesty is causing a load of sorrow and disappointment to lie heavily on the Pontifical heart. It must, indeed, provoke unsatisfactory thoughts in the Papal mind to see that, while England and even Prussia are coquetting with the ecclesiastical scheme of which he is the head, the regions in which that scheme has so long reigned supreme are slowly, but surely, throwing off the yoke which their forefathers bore so meekly. Spain has decreed religious toleration; Austria, with her recent legislation, has taken herself almost out of the Roman pale; and Italy is extending the liability to military service to young men preparing for the priesthood. The bill in question is bitterly opposed by the clerical party, the so-called Republicans, bent mainly on embarrassing the Government and making common cause with the priests, General Menabrea, interpellated in regard to the proposed measure, replied that it was not prompted by any hostility towards the Church, but was merely an inevitable consequence of the principle of "a Free Church in a Free State." The exemption of churchmen from civil duties was a natural consequence, he said, of the existence of a State Church; but when once the State had broken off all connexion with the Church, the latter could no longer be recognised as existing by the former; and churchmen became, in the eyes of the State, merely citizens, like everybody else, and, as such, liable to be called upon to perform all the duties incumbent on all other classes of citizens. "In a country tied to Rome by a Concordat," said the Italian Prime Minister, "I can understand the exemption of churchmen from the obligation of military service; but where no such compact exists, there can be no such exemption. You may urge that the life of the barracks is not the best possible preparation for the priesthood; and that is undoubtedly the case. But barrack-life is not more favourable to the training of doctors, lawyers, artists, and mechanics; and yet the law of recruitment makes no exceptions in their favour. Neither can we, in a country in which the absolute separation of Church and State is principle, make any exception in the case of youths who may be studying for the priesthood." A perfectly logical exposition of the views of the Government, but constituting a dish of "strong meat" not easily disposed of by clerical digestions.

An incident, very characteristic of peasant-nature in the south of Europe, has just taken place in Italy. M. Godard, the famous aeronaut, made an ascension, a few days ago, from Florence, the car of the balloon being filled with a company of adventurous ladies and gentlemen bent on enjoying the novel sensations appertaining to this mode of travelling. The balloon went off in fine style, soon crossed the Roman frontier, and descended near the village of San Elero, on the line of the Roman railway. All the peasants of the country-side came flocking to see the wonder: and though M. Godard entreated them not to approach the balloon too closely with their pipes, they persisted in smoking close to the balloon, which presently took fire, the gas exploding with a terrific flame and noise. The fire was only got under with great exertion and the loss of almost the entire balloon. Yet the stupid peasantry, whose ignorance and obstinacy had caused the disaster, at once set up an angry and vociferous demand for money on the ground of "injury done to their land" by the accident!

Count Von Bismark has successfully resisted the demand for a Federal Ministry, declaring that centralisation is not in harmony with the genius of the German peoples; that the North and South are still separated by differences of religion, laws, and habits; that to centralise still farther the Government of the Northern Confederation, would be to weaken the bonds of amity happily existing between them, and retard the extension of the Federation bond to the States of South Germany; and that, finally, though no one would draw back from the responsibilities of the ministerial office, yet he, for one, should be very unwilling to be obliged to obtain, in all Governmental matters, the assent of seven colleagues. And so the Parliament gave up the project.

The Gallicians have determined to proceed with the election of delegates to the Reicharath, considering that it would be impolitic to allow their provincial grievances to interfere with the working of an institution so advantageous to every part of the monarchy. The "King of Hungary" will open the Hungarian Diet to-morrow, at Buda-Pesth.

The French and Belgian Government are still busy with the negotiations that are to "attenuate" the effects of the recent railway legislation at Brussels. The health of the Empress Charlotte is said to have taken a sudden and alarming turn; rendering the prospect of her recovery more hopeless than ever. A fortnight ago she was able to write an autograph letter to the Pope, accompanied by a valuable gift; but her state is now reported to be exceedingly alarming.

STELLA.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

(From the correspondent of the Illustrated London News.)

THE important changes in fashion which are inaugurated at this season of the year are usually seen to the best advantage at the Promenade of Longchamps, where the new spring chapeau, robe, and mantle, so jealously guarded till the very latest moment by the Parisian modistes, burst forth in full bloom before the eyes of admiring pedestrians. But, unfortunately, this year, although the Champs Elysées and avenues of the Bois de Boulogne were crowded as usual with company, the weather was so severe that our belles, to guard against influenza and neuralgia, all came to the rendezvous in closed carriages, which prevented more than a passing glance being obtained of their ravishing toilettes. As with the carriages, so it was with the salons, which were all closed during Holy Week, and the fashions had therefore to be sought for at the fountain-head—at those arbiters of the mode, Worth, of the Rue de la Paix, or Pangat, of the Rue Louis Grand. Robes à traine, it will be found, still retain their pre-eminence for indoor and visiting toilettes, and would appear to be reasserting their right to mingle in the promenade. The latest novelties that the season has given birth to will be found depicted in our illustration, the figures composing which have been drawn from the actual robes designed expressly by M. Pangat for titled French and English clients, the latter through the London house of Jay and Co. Besides the robes in question there is one in maise-coloured poult-de-soie, with a deep plaited flounce of crêpe of the same colour at the bottom of the jupe, and behind two other similar flounces surmounted by bouffantes rising to the waist; ribbon bows are posed underneath the puffs, and garlands of marguerites run round the tops of the flounces. Down the front of the jupe are half a dozen bows, placed at equal distances, and the low corsage is ornamented with a plaited crêpe bertha matching the flounces of the robe. A toilette à deux jupes in blue silk has both under and upper jupes trimmed with narrow, plaited flounces of blue crêpe, and the upper jupe, which is open up the front, brought together by bows of ribbon. The low, square-cut corsage is trimmed with a deep edging of plaited crêpe, above which is a high lace chemisette, and the tight-fitting sleeves are ornamented with elaborate bows at the shoulders. Another robe à deux jupes of mauve foulard has the under jupe trimmed with a deep flounce headed by a bordered ruche. The upper jupe, entirely open in front, is raised at the sides with bows of the same material, and trimmed with an edging of deep lace. The high corsage finishes with small lappets in front, and the tight sleeves are puffed at the shoulders.

Among chapeaux may be cited some in embroidered tulle bouillonne, traversed by biais of white satin and trimmed with garlands of acacia blossoms, with clusters of green leaves in front. The strings are of white satin. Another chapeau is entirely of mauve tulle, and trimmed in front with a number of small flowers of the same shade, and a large mauve satin bow. The tulle strings are edged with a double ruche, and fastened tightly under the chin beneath a similar bow. A chapeau fanchonette, in white puffed tulle, is trimmed with a diadem of wallflowers, and with a bow of satin ribbon of the same shade, placed almost at the top of the head. Besides the foregoing, bonnets trimmed with ruche diadems or frontons, formed of small ostrich feathers, and having a large feather placed slightly on one side, whence it sweeps, as it were, to the top of the head, or a white or coloured aigrette dominating all the rest of the trimming, are still very generally worn. Mantles mostly will fit close to the figure; the skirts will be short; the trimming rich and elaborate; and in many instances they will be made without sleeves.

Toilette de Promenade.—Robe à traine in grey silk, with five flounces *en biais*, bordered with narrow black satin. Above, a black guipure flounce, mounting behind to the waist. At each side hang the ends of the sash of grey faye, trimmed with black guipure studded with jet beads; the tight sleeves are trimmed with lace to correspond. An elegant mantle in black faye, without sleeves, and trimmed with lace; and a little velvet toque, worn very forward on the head and trimmed with white and grey feathers, complete the costume.

Visiting robe à traine, of violet faye; the skirt, which is bouffanté behind, terminates in a deep flounce, and displays a revers of white faye, striped with violet and trimmed with a rich fringe intermixed with a white cord, rising on each side to the waist. At the front of the jupe are several corresponding flounces, edged with white faye and striped with violet, arranged tablier fashion. The narrow sash, with bow behind, is striped violet and white to match. In front hang two lappets, with violet biais edged with white satin. The high corsage and the cuffs have revers hemmed with fringe, like those on the skirt.

Robe à traine of black silk, with deep flounces of the same edged with mauve. Jacket of black corded silk, trimmed with mauve and black silk fringe, and having mauve satin revers ornamented with buttons to match. Black satin bows with mauve ends ornament the collar and the sleeves, which show mauve satin facings corresponding to those up the front of the jacket. Chapeau of mauve crape trimmed with white feathers.

Robe à demi-traine of white and violet striped silk, trimmed with a violet biais of about 8 inches depth at the bottom of the skirt. The high corsage, which is of violet silk, with striped lappets and sleeves to correspond, is trimmed round the bottom of the basques with a violet and white fringe. The violet sash is trimmed with a similar fringe.

GETTING MONEY.—It may be said, "Spending is easy, Mr. Preacher: tell us how to get money." Well, that is easy enough, if you really have your heart, or what you call your heart, resolutely fixed on money-getting, I know nothing easier; for that master passion destroys all other passions—as well as the virtues. He who craves for money for money's sake will stint, and spare, and screw, and think nothing of the inconveniences to which he submits himself; he has no other temptations who studies to be a rich man; the attention of his mind is never taken off by such trivial matters as friendship, pity, love, or the pleasures of literature and learning; so that, sooner or later, he is perfectly certain to succeed, and always does so. I have never know a single exception. Whether the golden fruit thus obtained is not found to be filled with ashes after all is quite another matter.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461927

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 10.

Princess Dagmar, ship, 1009 tons, Captain L. Lewis, from Liverpool 19th February. Young and Lark, agents.

Day Dawn, barque, 398 tons, Captain Sustenance, from Manila 23rd March. Colonial Sugar Company, agents.

Annesley, ship, 957 tons, Captain W. H. Pearse, from the Downs 12th March. Passengers—Miss Pearse and Miss Smith. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, agents.

Dhollerah, ship, 1019 tons, Captain W. Sergent, from the Downs 21st March. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.

Lion, barque, 216 tons, Captain Howard, from Hokianga 16th ultimo. A. S. Webster, agent.

Kembla (s.), 2·6 tons, Captain Tranent, from the Clyde River. Passengers—Miss Woodbine, Mrs. Sharp, Mr. Smith, and 10 in steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—June 10.

Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne.
Hero (s.), for Auckland.
A. H. Badger, for Lyttelton.
Australind, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 11.

Planet, for London; Queen of the Colonies, for San Francisco; St. Thomas, for Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.—June 10.

St. Thomas, brig 224 tons, Captain Thagaard, for Newcastle, in continuation of voyage.

Dandenong (s.), 575 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Rose, Miss O'Shannessy, Mrs. Seymour and child, Miss Hayes, Mr. Harpur, and 17 in the steerage.

Hero (s.), 765 tons, Captain Logan, for Auckland. Passengers—Miss Herbert, Mr. C. Lee, and 20 in the steerage. From Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Lintott, Miss Lintott, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and child, Mr. and Mrs. Must, Mrs. Seaton, Messrs. T. Cook, J. Macfarlane, W. E. Kessam, M. Harvey, J. P. Byrne, J. H. Salmon, and 9 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 10.

Barwon (s.), from Bulli, with 422 tons coal; Caledonia, Myall, from Port Stephens, with 18,000 feet timber, 250 bags maize, 3000 spokes; Maria, Lurline, Yarra, Hebe, Uncle Tom, Gleaner, from Newcastle, with 1498 tons coal; Village Maid, from Lake Macquarie, with 25,000 shingles, 1909 feet timber, 1 ton fish; Alpha, from Lake Macquarie, with 1050 bags maize, 4 hides; Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter River, with 290 bales hay, 4 coops fowls, 50 bags potatoes, 30 bags maize, 10 bundles skins, 250 hides, 6 cases eggs, and sundries; Luna (s.), from the Manning, 1477 bags maize, 14 cases eggs, 13 coops fowls, 48 hides, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—June 10.

Myall, Caledonia, for Port Stephens; Elizabeth, for the Hawkesbury; Barwon (s.), for Bulli; Maria, Lurline, Hebe, Agnes, Uncle Tom, Yarra, for Newcastle; Bertha, for the Richmond River; Gleaner, for Wollongong; Village Maid, for Lake Macquarie.

IMPORTS.—June 10.

Princess Dagmar, from Liverpool: 85 bundles wire, J. Milson; 400 hogsheads beer, 210 cases, D. Cohen and Co.; 40 packages, Constable and Turner; 1 package, J. T. Nossiter; 100 boxes soap, 14 casks soda, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 400 hogsheads beer, Campbell and Co.; 10 cases soap, Cattel, te Kloot, and Co.; 57 cases slates, 22 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 5 packages, A. Jones; 2 packages, C. Moore and Co.; 5000 firebricks, P. N. Russell and Co.; 44 packages, Myers and Cantor; 5 puncheons rum, J. Taylor; 1 package, S. Arnett; 5 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 250 boxes bath bricks, 19 casks soda, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 1 case, J. L. Sherriff; 129 bundles wire, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 case, C. Maloney; 1 package, A. Macafee; 552 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 1 case, Berens, Levi, and Co.; 1 package, B. Buchanan; 53 packages, S. Owen and Co.; 3325 sacks salt, 790 cases beer, Young, Lark, and Co.; 330 bags salt, J. J. Curran; 1 package, Fieldham, Jacobs, and Co.; 12 packages, J. Barling; 1 package, J. Dodds; 1 package, G. Beauchamp; 30 tons pig iron, 49 half-tierces 23 quarter-tierces tobacco, 100 cases beer, 78 bundles hoop iron, 12 casks brandy, 75 bales cordage, 40 boxes 400 hogsheads beer, 100 boxes starch, 825 bags salt, 333 packages, Order.

Lion, from Hokianga: 1 bale wool, 2 bundles skins, and a quantity of timber, A. S. Webster.

Day Dawn, from Manila: 460 tons sugar, 40 tons hemp, Colonial Sugar Company.

Annesley, from London: 10 packages, Parrot, Brothers; 100 hogsheads, 13 packages, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 300 cases, W. Wolfen and Co.; 24 packages, J. Isaacs; 100 packages, Beaumont and Waller; 144 packages, Lorimer, Marwood, and Co.; 100 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 7 packages, E. Jacobs; 14 packages, Dangar and Co.; 20 packages, Sharwood and Co.; 21 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 13 packages, W. Dunn; 1996 bars 230 plates 1572 bundles iron, 577 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 5 packages, C. Moore; 51 packages, D. Nicholl; 3 packages, A. M'Arthur; 14 packages, Greville and Co.; 16 casks ink, J. Fairfax and Sons; 31 packages, W. R. Guilfoyle; 7 packages, Alderson and Sons; 1831 cases, J. Craig; 25 packages, J. Hughes; 10 packages 83 casks 72 barrels 150 casks powder, G. and J. Skinner; 4 packages, Fieldham Jacobs; 50 quarter-casks 100 casks beer, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 39 packages, E. P. Capper and Co.; 397 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 88 packages, E. Curtis; 389 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 240 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 2 packages, L. N. Castray; 134 packages, Berens, Levi, and Co.; 54 packages, M. Alexander; 762 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 808 packages, W. S. Friend and Co.; 22 packages, D. Barnett; 150 packages, Walford and Sparke; 120 packages, J. Isaacs; 24 packages, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 54 packages, W. Saber; 31 packages millboards, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 2280 packages, Order.

Dhollerah, from London: 200 casks cement, Cattell, te Kloot, and Co.; 50 casks, D. Green; 60 packages, Smith, Brothers; 20 packages, Phillips and Hill; 11 packages, W. S. Friend and Co.; 200 packages, W. Wolfen; 400 packages, 200 casks beer, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 10 packages, Swain, Brothers; 3 packages, Gilfillan and Co.; 4 packages, Young, Lark, and Co.; 8 packages, Beilby and Scott; 2 packages, W. R. Piddington; 3 packages, Parrot, Brothers; 14 packages, Dangar and Co.; 18 packages, A. Bordern and Son; 1 package, H. Bull; 640 packages, Brown and Co.; 50 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 1 package, Rev. L. King; 3 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 1 package, E. Manning; 22 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 2 packages, J. Exton; 3 packages, F. Perks; 1 package, J. Collins; 1 package, Foley; 1 package, Pearson; 1 package, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 24 packages, Martin and Combes; 3 packages, J. J. Moore; 967 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 716 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 120 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 48 packages, H. Woolnough and Co.; 7 packages, L. and E. Hordern; 7 packages, Saddington and Sons; 2 packages, Hibbert and Wright; 2 packages, J. L. Sheriff; 1 package, F. Korff; 1 package, French; 3 packages, Barber; 3 packages, Hardy, Brothers; 1 package, Biggs; 5 packages, Gordon and Gotch; 300 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 73 packages, J. Hughes; 15 packages, R. Binney; 19 packages, J. B. Tickle; 22 packages, Whittingham; 4 packages, J. J. Moore; 1 package, Chapman and Co.; 27 packages, Biffen and Clark; 3 packages, E. Arnold and Co.; 2 packages, J. E. Hall; 39 packages, D. Nichol; 32 packages, Jones and Co.; 50 packages, W. Dunn; 1 package, Rev. W. G. White; 7 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 8 packages, Greville and Co.; 25 packages, Broomfield and Co.; 5 packages, J. and E. Dawson; 241 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 2 packages, D. Holborough; 29 packages, W. Wade; 10 packages, Harpur and Hely; 19 packages, T. Mitchell; 400 packages, W. Allerton; 18 packages, R. Williams; 10 packages, W. Croft and Co.; 3 packages, T. Aitken; 8 packages, S. Samuel; 2 packages, S. J. Muller and Co.; 179 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 35 packages, Parry, Brothers; 59 packages, J. Keep; 51 packages, Keep and Parsons; 2 packages, Dixon, Brothers; 40 packages, W. and J. Gardiner; 34 packages, F. Perks; 4 packages, Dalton, Brothers; 6 packages, Hamburger, Brothers; 8 packages, Mason, Brothers; 2530 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—June 10.

Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne: 10 packages tobacco, J. Frazer and Co.; 16 hogsheads 27 quarter-casks 51 cases brandy, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 35 cases cheese, 2 hogsheads eggs, W. Ariell; 2 quarter-casks brandy, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 34 tons pig iron, 3 casks oil, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 400 bags maize, A. S. N. Co.; 768 bags maize, 14 kegs butter, C. B. Bond; 358 bags maize, G. Rhodes; 687 bags maize, 41 bags barley, R. Campbell; 100 bags maize, Blake and M'Donald; 260 bags maize, W. Wright; 124 bags maize, D. Brown; 18 bags maize, 4 cases eggs, Blake and Macdonald; 81 bags maize, J. Campbell; 121 bags maize, C. and R. R. S. N. Co.; 27 bags maize, 8 casks butter, R. J. Mardy; 7 kegs butter, Manning; 2 packages, Treasury Department; 1 package, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 case, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 1 case, R. Vesey; 60 cases fruit, W. H. Davis; 10 bags seeds, 2 bags bacon, Yates; 32 cases fruit, 18 bags oysters, J. Sainty; 13 cases fruit, D. Brown; 2 cases, Row; 31 bags oysters, 147 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 10 packages, Baptist and Sons; 1 package, R. Harnett; 2 packages, Law, Somner, and Co.; 16 casks butter, H. Clarke; 4 packages, F. Ferguson; 50 cases fruit, J. M'Kanney; 1 package, Gordon and Gotch; 30 cases, A. Nield; 5 cases fruit, E. Lowther; 67 cases fruit, Hargreaves; 8 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 95 bags maize, 14 cases cheese, 17 kegs butter, Nipper and See; 17 bags oysters, 93 cases fruit, P. James.

Florence Irving (s.), for Brisbane: 5 chests tea, Brown and Co.; 1 hogshead brandy, 6 cases geneva, 2 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 2 cases absynthe, 25 drums oil, 6 cases, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 125 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 75 packages, J. Powell; 2 cases drapery, 30 packages tea, 5 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 1 case, J. Black and Co.; 29 cases drapery, Wilson, Merry, and Lloyd; 2 cases, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 78 axle moulds, 27 packages, J. Keep; 2 packages, J. Springthorpe; 2 bags sugar, 5 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 25 cases kerosene, 7 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 2 packages, Young and Lark; 27 packages tea, 3 packages, J. Fraser and Co.; 7 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 1 package, J. J. Curran; 4 trunks boots, W. E. Davey; 22 packages starch, W. Love and Co.; 25 packages tea, H. F. Palser; 3 casks coffee, 50 bags sugar, 1 case chicory, A. Fairfax and Co.; 14 cases, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 5 cases cocoa, H. L. Nelson; 3 cases wine, Cutcler, Hawke, and Co.; 6 packages tea, On Chong and Co.; 2 cases, S. Owen and Co.; 7 cases, Saddington and Sons; 1 case, Elliott Brothers, and Co.; 18 packages brandy, T. B. Ward; 6 bags onions, 6 bags bacon, 4 kegs butter, M'Kinlay Brothers; 12 bags oats, F. Gibbons; 5 bags oats, G. Law; 10 cases fruit, J. Cameron; 6 kegs butter, Webb and Booth; 7 packages, E. Vickery; 1 case, A. Moore; 1 case, H. Beit; 2 cases, Alderson and Sons; 1 package, J. Perry; 1 case, Biddell, Brothers; 1 package, Glass Co.; 5 cases, Jacobs and Co.; 80 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 1 case, Cobb and Co.; 30 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 1 roll leather, 20 sacks flour, 3 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 8 cases fruit, Machin; 6 packages seeds, Law, Somner, and Co.; 1 package, H. Gibson; 1 case, Shepherd and Co.; 26 packages, Levick and Co.; 1 package, Flavelle, Brothers, and Co.; 1 case, B. Cocks; 1 case, J. J. Moore; 1 case, Hardman, Brothers; 2 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 2 stoves, 10 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 3 packages, Myers and Solomon; 100 cases maizena, J. Shearwin; 2 rolls lead, D. Cooper and Co.; 20 bags sharps, 20 bags pollard, J. Wearne; 8 packages, E. Williams and Co.; 1 case, W. Moffitt; 22 cases fruit, J. Brown; 3 cases, Cowan and Israel; 1 case, Beattie; 18 casks butter, H. Clarke; 1 package, Cohen, Brothers, and Co.; 1 package, B. Hebblewhite; 10 casks biscuit, Hardie and Mitchell; 1 case, Farmer, Painter, and Pope; 1 case, Roberts and Co.; 3 rolls matting, Darlinghurst Gaol; 1 package, C. Moore and Co.; 1 case, Aulbray; 1 case, Elliott, Brothers; 7 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 case, Woolnough; 20 bales hay, Hyam.

St. Thomas, for Newcastle: 1100 bags flour, 30 cases jams, part of original cargo.

Additional per A. H. Badger, for Lyttelton: 30 kegs carbonate soda, 5 cases salts, 8 cases oilstores, J. Hughes.

Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne: 26 packages printing materials, Gordon and Gotch; 6 bundles leather, 4 packages, Alderson and Sons; 1 keg, C. and N. E. S. N. Co.; 8 cases eggs, 1 case fruit, 3 packages bacon, W. Hudson; 14 bales rags, J. Williams; 263 cases fruit, J. M'Roberts; 40 drums kerosene oil, Western Kerosene Co.; 107 half-cases fruit, P. Cullen; 82 half-cases fruit, J. Brown; 159 bags maize, G. Rhodes; 169 half-cases fruit, H. Woodward; 50 half-chests tea, Wee Kah; 1 package, J. Aubin; 34 half-chests fruit, P. James; 75 cases fruit, Callow and Jessop; 531 bags maize, Nipper and See; 69 cases fruit, 4 bags oysters, J. Sainty; 107 bags maize, 10 kegs butter, C. B. Bond; 51 cases fruit, J. H. Hill; 151 cases fruit; T. Lawless.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For London.—By the Planet, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For San Francisco.—By the Queen of the Colonies, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Melbourne.—By the Blackbird (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Lady Young (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Lyttelton.—By the John Knox, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Helen Macgregor (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

The Mails by the steamship AVOCA will be closed at the General Post Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1869, as follows:—

For registered letters, at 3.30 p.m.
For newspapers, books, and packets, at 6 p.m.
For unregistered letters, at 9 p.m.

Letters (as well as newspapers, books, and packets) posted in the Sydney Iron Receivers, must be so posted before 6 p.m.

LATE LETTERS.

For the United Kingdom—if the postage and late fee be fully prepaid by stamps—will be received on Thursday, the 17th instant, as follows:—

At the General Post Office, whether by Marseilles or Southampton, up to 8 a.m.; late fee, 6d.

Or, via Marseilles only, at Moore's Wharf, up to 8.30 a.m.; late fee, 1s.

S. H. LAMBTON, Secretary.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, June 10: Magellan Cloud, schooner, 99 tons, Captain Browning, from South Sea Islands; Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne, Adelaide, and King George's Sound; Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Milman, for Brisbane; Royal Saxon, ship, 800 tons, Captain Tucker, for San Francisco; Reconnaissance, barque, 208 tons, Captain Bowman, for Sweer's Island; Amy Robsart, schooner, 72 tons, Captain Corbett, for Broad Sound; Duc de Malakoff, barque, 574 tons, Captain Simonet, for Hongkong; Racer, ship, 742 tons, Captain Beston, for Wellington.

The mail received per R. M. S. S. Malta consisted of 9 boxes, 129 bags, and 3 packets, containing as follows:—

	Letters.	Books.	Newspapers.
From Australian colonies ...	418	3	475
From Indian ports ...	748	75	1,050
From Southern Europe ...	167	3	32
From France...	664	...	248
From London via Marseilles ...	5,063	217	5,400
From Londondon via Southampton	9,336	417	34,078
	16,396	715	41,281

The steamer Hero, for Auckland, and Dandenong, for Melbourne, cleared the Heads yesterday afternoon.

The Day Dawn left Zebu on the 23rd March, and reports having experienced very heavy weather throughout the passage.

The barque Isle of France, belonging to this port, has been chartered on the round voyage from Cheefoo to Tinsing, for £1000.

The ship Princess Dagmar left Liverpool on the 19th February and crossed the Equator on the 24th March in longitude 21° W. The trade winds on both sides of the line proved very light. She passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 27th April, and ran down her east longitude on a parallel of latitude 43 S., the wind prevailing from the N.W., but light. She came through Bass's Straits, King's Island being passed on the 4th instant. This vessel comes to the consignment of Young, and Lark. The Princess Dagmar reports having spoken the ship British Prince, from Liverpool to Melbourne, twenty-six days out, on 27th March, in latitude 4·5 S., longitude 24·8 W.

The Dhollerah, iron clipper ship, of 1000 tons, arrived last evening from London, in tow of the steamtug Breadalbane. She is a remarkably fine vessel of her class, and brings a large general cargo, the ship being to the consignment of Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co. With respect to her passage, Captain Sergent reports that he left the Downs 21st March, passed the Cape Verd Islands on 4th April, and crossed the Equator on the 12th April, in longitude 24° W. The trade winds proved very light, and the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was not passed until 14th May, but from thence she has made a splendid run of 26 days. The Dhollerah reports having spoken the French barque, Peybrand, from Bordeaux to Melbourne, on 24th ultimo, in latitude 46·80 S., longitude 76° E.

The cutter Mary Wading is reported as having gone ashore at Broken Bay, and become a total wreck.

The Kembla (s.) brings up 260 kegs butter, 18 bags bacon, 42 pigs, 10 calves, 2 bales 3 bags leather, 60 hides, 4 coops fowls, and sundries.

The Annesley, from London, arrived yesterday, after a fair passage of 89 days. She is to the consignment of Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, and brings a large general cargo. Of her passage out, Captain Pearse reports that the Annesley left the Downs on the 12th March, having been detained by a collision in the Channel with the French ship Villa Franca, which compelled him to put back to London for repairs. The Start Point was passed on the 14th March, and, with very unfavourable trades, the Equator was crossed on 7th April, in latitude 2·4° W. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed on the 5th May, and she ran her southing down on a parallel of latitude 45 S. The wind was very variable, backing and falling in heavy squalls. She rounded the S.W. Cape of Van Diemen's Land on the 5th instant. The weather throughout the passage from the Cape has been most unfavourable; the ship, being deeply laden, being almost overpowered. She is drawing 22 feet water on a 20 feet depth of hold, which must militate against her sailing qualities.

Yesterday evening, when the steamtug Breadalbane was towing the Dhollerah ship up the harbour she was run into by the brig St. Thomas, outward bound. The collision occurred off Taylor Bay. The wind was fresh from the westward, and the steamer had all necessary lights displayed, and was close aboard the northern side of the harbour, but the brig attempted first of all to pass to starboard, but apparently altering her helm to port, shot right athwart hawse of the tug-boat, and cut away a considerable portion of her stem and bow-plates, doing considerable damage.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 9.—Chrishna, barque, 253, Hughes, from Lyttelton, with 150 tons wheat, 100 tons potatoes, 50 tons sharps and bran.
June 9.—Fanny, barque, from Nelson.
June 10.—Tell, barque, 301, Hook, from Lyttelton.
June 10.—Agnes Irving (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

June 9.—Ecliptic, barque, Eldridge, for Melbourne, with 470 tons coal.
June 9.—Fanny, schooner, Downing, for Auckland, with 250 tons coal.
June 9.—Dandenong, (s.) Pain, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 30 empty hogsheads, 520 tons coal, 40 cases oranges.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 9.—Ino, from Sydney.
June 10.—Surprise, from Sydney.

Through the kind exertions of Mr. Thomas Innes, ship-chandler, the handsome sum of £91 8s. 6d., was collected in Newcastle, within the last few days, for the shipwrecked captain and crew of the barque Douglas. Of this amount, £59 12s. 6d. was handed over to Captain Sayers, and the remainder (£31 16s.) to the crew.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, June 10.

MANILA.

ARRIVAL.

April 5.—Hazard, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

March 24.—Nouvelle Pallas, for Melbourne.
April 7.—Eliza, for Sydney.
April 21.—Questembert, for Melbourne.

LOADING.

City of London, and Isle of Wight, for Australia.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.

April 24.—Jeannie Oswald, from Swan River.
April 29.—Aerolite, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

April 7.—Fanny Nicholson, Louise, for Sydney.

LOADING.

Almonde, for Melbourne; Rose, for Western Australia.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—June 9.

32 packages drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
53 packages apothecary wares, Row's Store
10 packages stationery, 7 cases fancy goods, 19 cases clothing, 11 packages fibre, 3 cases cutlery, 5 cases brooms, 4 cases portmanteaus, Myers and Solomons
85 bundles tube, 15 drums tar, 16 packages hardware, J. Macintosh
2 cases perfumery, S. Hoffnung and Co.
3 cases plants, Woods, Shortland, and Co.
1 bag corks, Henfrey
1 case fancy goods, Lamy and Co.
25 cases pain-killer, Vennard and Stevens
20 bundles raisins, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
2 cases drapery, Rush and Rousseau
100 casks cement, 1 case guns, E. P. Capper and Sons
10 casks shot, 60 boxes tin plates, 400 axle blocks, 9 cases galvanised iron, 90 grindstones, 15 cases steel, 10 casks fuze, 20 kegs nails, 55 bundles hurdles, 40 bundles wire, 44 packages hardware, W. S. Friend and Co.
4 cases woollens, C. J. Muller and Co.
20 cases oil, M. Alexander
10 hogsheads rum, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
20 cases confectionery, 3 cases clothing, 6 cases medicine, M. Moss and Co.
8600 bricks, P. Larsen
50 hogsheads rum, 75 hogsheads ale, 20 bales corks, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
467 bags wheat, Barker and Co.
2000 staves, Colonial Sugar Co.
934 bags wheat, Montefiore and Montefiore
6 bales woolpacks, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
2 cases drapery, G. Sutherland
6 hogsheads 24 quarter-casks 8 octaves wine, Pa-bury, Brothers
3 cases drapery, J. Davies
27 bales leather, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
11 bales paper, 1 case ink, S. Bennett
55 cases oilstores, 10 cases salts, J. Hughes
10 packages baking powder, 25 cases drugs, S. Owen and Co.
1 case books, Bradley, Newton, and Lamb
50 bags potatoes, D. Brown
60,000 shingles, C. Schweig and Co.
9 casks tiles, Bishop of Goulburn
2 packages machinery, Waratah Coal Co.

June 10.

3 cases drapery, D. Jones and Co.
3 cases books, J. Sands
2 cases pipes and jewellery, Berens, Levi, and Co.
2 cases fancy goods, Jacobs and Co.
6 cases sundries, Hamburger, Brothers
3 cases drapery, R. Gray
1 case plate, Hardy, Brothers
2 cases drapery, Hobson and Whiting
3 cases books, R. Blair
1 case millinery, A. C. Jameson
30,000 palings, 1000 staves, J. R. Gourlay
1 case boot materials, A. French
1 case watches, W. Macdonnell and Co.
1 case jewellery, Flavelle, Brothers, and
4 cases drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
1 case drapery, Alcock, Brothers
1 case drapery, C. R. Moore
8 cases drapery, Farmer, Painter, and Pope
2 cases watchmakers' goods, 1 case watches,
6 cases drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
2 cases gloves, W. and S. Gardiner
16 iron girders, 778 packages iron, 80 boxes sugar, 200 boxes tea, P. N. Russell and Co.
2 cases iron, 1 cask holloware, Lassetter and Co.
2 tanks almonds, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
7 cases books, W. Maddock
126 bags potatoes, W. Bateman and Co.
2 cases drapery, Thompson and Giles
60 bags potatoes, W. R. Hill
6 cases gloves, Keep and Parsons
1 case drapery, A. Warren
4 cases pianos, W. H. Paling
1 box opium, On Chong and Co.
3 cases perfumery, S. Owen and Co.
3 cases drapery, Perks and Co.
10 packages drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
100 cases brandy, Smith, Brothers, and Co.
110 bundles flax, A. Forsythe
152 boxes pipes, A. W. Sutton
1010 oz. 13 dwts. 2 grs. gold, A. J. S. Bank
30 cases sardines, 8 cases muscatels, A. Fairfax and Co.
3 cases drapery, Guild Chapman and Co.
1 case buttons, A. Fowler
1 case woollens, E. Millett
1 bin malt, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
14 coils rope, Jones and Young
4 packages plumbers materials, J. A. Bown
2 cases sewing-machines, 2 cases stationery, 1 case models, Gordon and Gotch
15 hogsheads brandy, 20 packages tobacco, D. Cohen and Co.
11 cases hats, 33 cases matches, B. Braun
1837 sash weights, J. Keep
31 bales paper, Beilby and Scott
20 tons rock salt, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.
150 casks cement, M'Ilwraith and Co.
3 cases cottons, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.
1 case clothing, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
3 cases tools, R. Reilly
1 box brushes, R. Waters
70 bundles 1751 bars 50 tons iron, 35 casks soda ash, 20 bales bags, 7 bales twine, 350 cases candles, Caird, Paterson, and Co.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 9.—St. Kilda, from Newcastle; Parisienne, from London; Pioneer, from Richmond River; Moa, from Auckland.

DEPARTURES.

June 9.—Jun 9.—City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney; Southern Cross (s.), for Hobart Town.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
June 10.	9.30 a.m.	S.W.	Moderate, and clear.
	Noon.	S. W.	Strong, and clear.
	5 p.m.	S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

June 10

	9 a.m.	Ther. Bar.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.			
Woody Island	WSW. Cloudy		
Bowen	E. Fine		
Clermont	SE. Fine		
Waverley	SW. Fine		
Nebo	SE. Cloudy		
Rockhampton	SE. Cloudy		
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine		
Maryborough	SW. Fine		
Gayndah	SW. Fine		
Brisbane	SW. Fine		
Toowoomba	SSW. Cloudy	29 963	
Inkermann	SE. Fine		
Townsville	E. Fine		
N. S. WALES.			
Tenterfield	W. Showery		W. Fine
Grafton	W. Fine		W., strong. Fine
Glen Innes	W. Showery		W. Stormy
Inverell	Calm. Cloudy		W. Stormy
Armidale	W. Raining	26·720 39·	W. Showery
Tamworth	Calm. Dull		NNW. Showery
Narrabri	Calm. Dull		SW. Like rain
Murrurundi	NW. Cloudy		NW. Cloudy
Singleton	W. Fine		SW. Cloudy
Maitland	W., strong. Fine		W., strong. Fine
Port Stephens	W., strong. Fine		W., strong. Cloudy
Newcastle	NW. Fine	29·786 54·	NW. Fine
Windsor	W. Fine		W. Fine
Sydney	WNW. Fine		WSW. Fine
South Head	SW. Fine		SW. Fine
Wollongong	W. Fine		SW. Fine
Kiama	SW. Cloudy		SW. Cloudy
Mt. Victoria	W. Cold		W. Dull
Bathurst	W. Showery	27·724 46·	W. Cloudy
Mudgee	W. Raining		W. Cloudy
Cassilis	NW. Cloudy		W. Cloudy
Merriwa	W. Cloudy		Calm. Cloudy
Wellington	SW. Raining		Calm. Cloudy
Dubbo	W. Dull, cloudy		Calm. Cloudy
Orange	W. Raining		SW. Cloudy
Forbes	SW. Cloudy		Calm. Cloudy
Young	S. Cloudy		Calm. Dull
Wagga Wagga	W., strong. Cloudy		SW. Cloudy
Urana	W. Fine		W. Cloudy
Deniliquin	SW. Fine	29·784 52·	WSW. Fine
Hay	SW. Fine		SW. Fine
Moulamein	N. Dull		W. Muggy
Balranald	SW. Cloudy		WSW. Dull
Euston	SW. Fine		WSW. Very cold
Wentworth	SW.		WSW. Fine
Goulburn	W. Fine		W. Fine
Braidwood	SW. Fine		SW. Cold
Araluen	Calm. Fine		SW. Fine
Moruya	Calm. Fine		SW. Fine
Queanbeyan	SW. Fine		SW. Fine
Bombala	S. Showery		S. Showery
Cooma	NW. Fine		NNW. Cloudy
Eden	SW., gale. Raining		SW. Stormy
Yass	N. Like rain		N. Cold
Gundagai	Calm. Dull		NW. Cloudy
Tumut	Calm. Dull		NW. Fine
Kiandra	NNW. Snowing	25·285 35·	W. Snowing
Albury	N., light. Fine		S., light. Fine
VICTORIA.			
Melbourne	SW. Showery	30 106 49·2	
Queenscliff	S. Fine	30 07 53·	
Cape Schanck	SW. Showery	29·78 53·	
Cape Otway	SW. Fine	29 840 52·	
Portland	WSW. Squally	30·244 57·	
S. AUSTRALIA.			
Guichen Bay	SE. Showery	30·253 51·8	
Adelaide	S. Showery	30 011 52·7	
M'DonnellBay	S. by E.		

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of: Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

June 9th, 1869. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·838	60·1	59	N.N.W.	0·5	10	9	0·00	4·5
P.M. 3	·678	68·1	64	N.	0·8	13	9		
" 9	·719	57·3	66	N.W.	2·0	20	8		4·5
Mean ..	29·752	60·2	63·0		1·1	14	8·7		4·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·080.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum.......... 67·2 | Sun—maximum .... 102·3
Minimum .... 50·0 | Grass—minimum .... 41·4

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 60·9.

Total rainfall from January 1st to June 10th=22·08 inches.
Annual average of the preceding ten years=49·97 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
June 10th, 1869. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	29·648	52·4	64	W.N.W.	1·3	5	67·2	48·4	0·18
Newcastle.	109	29·681	52·7	83	N.W.	9·0	40	65·5	47·5	0·00
South Head										
Kiandra ..	4640	25·280	33·4	92	N.N.W.	4·0	10	41·2	28·3	1·10
Deniliquin	410	29·742	45·0	92	S.W.	1·0	0	55·1	40·7	0·08

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR JUNE 11TH.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h.m.	h.m.		
Sun..........	7.3	4.45	Last quarter	2nd
Moon	7.50 a.m.	5.52 p.m.	New Moon	10th
Mercury ...	8.22 a.m.	6.10 p.m.	First quarter	17th
Venus	7.49 a.m.	5.27 p.m.	Full Moon	24th
Mars	11.53 a.m.	11.1 p.m.		
Jupiter......	3.53 a.m.	2.35 p.m.	Moon's age, 0·9 days.	
Saturn	4.28 p.m.	4.28 a.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 8h. 58m.; p.m., 9h. 18m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Yards, at half-past 11, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce.
T. W. BOWDEN.—At the Commissariat Stores, at 10, Unserviceable Stores.
G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Milch Cow.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Warehouse, at 11, Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.
J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11, Marble Mantelpieces, Astronomical Telescope.
J. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11, Stationery, Books, Fancy Goods, Cut Wines, Toys, &c.
MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11, Leather, Hides, Twine, Hair, &c.; at half-past 2, Tallow.
H. D. COCKBURN.—At the Mart, at 11, Scantling, Boards, Horse, Saddle, and Bridle.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Flax and Cotton Goods, Clothing, Canvas, Matting, Bags, Damaged Flannels, Longcloths, Mediums, &c.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, General Drapery, Slops, Shirts, Hats, Damaged Buttons, &c.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Sugars, Teas, Jams, Bottled Fruits.
J. LAURENCE.—At Lloyd's Rooms, 90, Collins-street West, Melbourne, at 12, Schooner Sea Bird.
S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.
S. JAY.—At his Rooms, 11, Straw Hats, Drapery, Manchester Goods, Clothing, Hosiery, Damaged Fringe, &c.
O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, at 11, Hides, Calfskins, Horns; at half-past 2, Tallow.
IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at a quarter to 11, Leather; at 11, Hides; at half-past 2, Tallow.
J. DEVLIN, Jun.—At his Produce Stores, at 11, Hides, Calfskins, &c.; at half-past 2, Tallow.
HENFREY AND TWOHEY.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
ELLIS AND CO.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, Potatoes, &c.; at Depot, at half-past 11, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Chaff-cutter, Harrow, &c.; at half-past 12, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Cheese, &c.; at 4, Hides, Sheepskins, Tallow, &c.
GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, AND CO.—At their Yards, at 12, Fat Sheep and Lambs.
LISTER AND SON.—On the Premises, Portobello-place, opposite the Hen and Chickens, Goulburn-street, at 11, Household Furniture, Carpenters' Tools, &c.; at their Rooms, at 2, Clothing, &c.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Watches, Jewellery, &c.
RAVEN AND SMITH.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Farmers' Home Yards, at 12, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Cheese, Poultry, Live Stock, &c.
W. GRISDALE.—At 67, King-street, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges, Port Wine.
G. F. LOSEBY.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
MARTYN AND CO.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Fat Cows.
T. M. DUNN.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 783, George-street South, at half-past 11, Dead Pigs, Suckers, Poultry, &c.
H. MOSES.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at the Railway Meat Sheds, at 12, Pork.

MORE STICKING-UP.—On Monday morning (says the *Braidwood Dispatch*) a young tyro, recently a resident at Cockatoo, the result of a cattle racket, tried his hand in this district and succeeded in making a haul at the hut of a shepherd in the employ of Mr. Taylor, of Charleyong. Having secured the sum of four pounds in cash, a pair of blankets, tea, sugar, and other necessaries, he proceeded on his way, the unconscious shepherd following his flock. During the evening he entered a restaurant, and, after enjoying the good things placed before him, made minute inquiries as to the probabilities of making a few good hauls and the likelihood of securing a good revolver. The information elicited not being of a satisfactory character, the young gentleman took his departure, intimating his intention of making a living by easier means than hard work. The police are on his track, and it is to be hoped he may in a few days be comfortably located as a guest of the proprietor of the retreat for gentlemen not sufficiently observant of the laws of *meum* and *tuum*.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD are requested to furnish their quarterly statements of accounts previous to the 20th instant. June, 1869.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1869.

WORKS annually appear in England recording the observations and experience of travellers who honour the colonies with their presence. Those who live long in Australia know with what difficulty facts are properly understood, and the true relations of society estimated. There are sides of colonial life which are exceedingly disgusting and hateful. There are those which will compare with the most scrupulous and honourable to be found among the middle classes of England. Evil, of course, is extremely prominent, and shews itself in all the public records. There is no register of honesty—none of private virtue—none of those thousand forms of goodness which illuminate the character and embellish the life. When we turn to religious society, its absurdities and follies and bigotry and insolence are first presented to the sight, while those who live in harmony with their profession pass along the world without notice, and their good deeds can be known only to their own immediate circle. In public life it is often the same. Some conspicuous scoundrel arrests the attention. Some case of gross corruption is brought before the public gaze. Society, as it is revealed in our Law Courts and in the notices of the daily Press, presents rarely or ever anything that is eminently good—commonly only that which is evil. Often the brutal, the sensual, the infamous, are only seen in the diurnal records. How can it be otherwise here, since it is so all the world over?

A stranger drops down at Hobart Town, passes rapidly across the country, forms his estimate of the people and their tastes, looks into the public institutions—crosses to Victoria—runs over the gold-fields, visits the Legislature, the police offices, the ports, and then deigns to visit Port Jackson. He scans the aspect of George-street—moves along without a pause through the more populous districts, and goes home to England and writes a book! If he told what he really saw he would have little indeed to tell. But meanwhile he has picked up in various quarters anecdotes—sometimes, no doubt, misstated, but often ill-remembered. These are embellished by a florid pen, and so served up in a volume, printed in pica, with a broad margin. If the book bears a name somewhat notorious, and is brought out by publishers of influence, an edition is soon worked off. The most striking passages are extracted by the Reviews, and so it goes through the country repeating old scandals and inventing new ones!

Mr. WENTWORTH DILKE seems to have performed a service of this kind. He paid a transient visit to the colonies, and has given his impressions. In one sentence, in which there is hardly a modicum of truth, he has described colonial society in terms which seem ridiculous to us, but which pass with those who read them as they run and laugh—caring not one straw whether what they read is true or not. Convict nurses there were, no doubt, and cooks, butlers, and coachmen, many years ago; happily these domestics remain at home under the new system, occupying themselves in various ways—sometimes honestly, sometimes otherwise. But "convict clergymen" was a very strong point. We are pretty familiar with the history of the colony from its foundation. There certainly was one convict clergyman of the Church of England employed by the Government. There certainly may be a convict clergyman employed by himself. The person employed by the Government was the Rev. Mr. FULTON, sent from Ireland during one of the rebellions about the beginning of the century, and who was chaplain at Norfolk Island. He was a very quiet, kind, well-disposed man. We believe there was also a Roman Catholic priest brought out under similar circumstances, and who in the eyes of his flock being none the worse, was permitted to instruct them. Except these, we have never heard of any persons wearing this badge exercising the office of priest or deacon in any recognised communion, and we believe it would be difficult to find more than one.

The story about our Universities is equally foolish. It was not true with respect to the old times any more than the new. There were convicts who filled the office of tutors. Mr. DILKE has explained that he did not mean the present University; that is, he did not mean its professors—Dr. BADHAM, a gentleman of European reputation; Professor PELL, a mathematician of the highest repute; Dr. SMITH, Professor of Physics—one of the most distinguished in his profession, as well as one of the most respected members of society; Dr. THOMSON, Reader in Geology, and who was almost the first Doctor of Science in the London University. This is something. The Melbourne staff we believe to be, if not equally respectable, quite capable of taking care of themselves.

It is really pitiable to find men professing to give an account of colonial life, running off with such absurdities and pretending at a glance to estimate men and things of which nothing but a long acquaintance could enable them to judge. A jaunty flippant style of writing did immense mischief in America, and probably is among the causes of that chronic enmity cherished by many Americans toward England. There are of course in every new society points which may arrest attention and excite observation; and if kindliness dictates these criticisms, it can be no injury to any community to receive a candid opinion from an intelligent stranger.

But the fact is, books on America were written to gratify a class of readers happily grown less important. To ridicule America was sure to give a certain currency to a moderately clever book, and the consequences in exciting indignation and ill-will were utterly neglected by those who only wrote and lived for the day. This kind of amusement, so far as America is concerned, is ceasing to be attractive. We have far more serious interests with that country, and it is of little use to turn into ridicule the institutions or conduct of millions of people. A great crisis, if it has not elevated the moral character of the Americans, has, at least, rendered them more formidable, and the sneers of "the gentility" will have little effect on sober opinion.

The Americans are a great nation, and have a great part to play in the affairs of mankind. They have learned to disregard the opinion of travellers, and we shall probably soon be equally independent of the bookmakers. That the Americans have received from Europe hundreds of thousands, not to say millions, of discontented and imperfectly educated people is a fact indisputable, and very serious in its possible aspects both on the country and the world. But those who may be properly called Americans have been, and are, doing all that great energy can accomplish to remove the ignorance, and to scatter among the people some of that useful knowledge which they not only did not carry from Europe, but of which they never saw the shadow. The same class of people who "did" America twenty years ago will favour the Australian colonies and pay their expenses by writing a book, and we shall often have crudities as absurd as those of Mr. WENTWORTH DILKE. We have often seen similar misstatements, but rarely thought it worth while to notice them. A young gentleman at Cambridge, and who graduated at the Sydney University, has done a service in contradicting them on the spot; since this is the only form in which refutation is effectual.

THE public conveniences and the arrangement of a city, to which we have already called attention, are matters not only of taste, but economy. In a great commercial emporium like Sydney, the facilitation of traffic is a question of business—sometimes of getting or losing business. Roundabout routes and steep streets make carriage more expensive, and when we come to calculate by millions of tons moved in a given time, every penny, or even fraction of a penny, tells. In a great city where the transfer of commodities is incessantly going on en a large scale, transit from wharfs to warehouses, and from warehouses to shops, cannot be made too easy. And the most enthusiastic admirer of our city will not pretend that we have as yet attained to perfection in this respect.

Visitors to Sydney are sometimes apologetically told that the early streets were laid out by the bullock drays. Whether this is true or not there is certainly some *prima facie* evidence in favour of such a theory, and it is equally certain that the alignment was a good deal a matter of haphazard. The site of the city is a noble one, not inferior perhaps to that of any city in the world. If the ground were clear, and the plan had to be begun *de novo*, what an improved design could be furnished. We could have a Broadway from the Circular Quay to the crest of the ridge, we could have a good street all along the shore and round the head of Darling Harbour, and we could have the cross streets of convenient gradients. But Sydney was mapped at a time when it was uncognisant of its destiny, and when no provision was made for the future wants of a crowded and busy city. Hence, of all Australian cities, it has most the air of one of the growths of the old world, where streets of irregular width, and apparently purposeless direction, are common enough.

Yet even in cities of the old world modern improvements are causing the antique anomalies of crooked streets to disappear. This has been most notably the case in Paris, where the imperial necessity of putting down *emeutes* has resulted in demolitions and reconstructions to an extent unknown in any other city, and where the works have been carried out with more than imperial rigour by the Prefect of the City.

We have no wish to see the City of Sydney handed over to a functionary like M. HAUSMANN; first, because we do not desire to see it plunged into debt in the same proportion as that in which he has encumbered Paris; and, secondly, because we have too much respect for the principle and the practice of municipal self-government, and we would rather see what is needed done by the citizens, through their elected executive, than done for them by an irresponsible officer. But there is room for a little more of the spirit of progress than exists among us at present, and seeing the many defects in the original plan (or no plan) of Sydney, there is a little extra need for being awake to the chance of any improvement.

Attention has already been drawn to the plan proposed by Mr. GEORGE HART, for a new street, to connect George-street with the reclaimed land at the head of Darling Harbour, and deputations have visited the MINISTER FOR WORKS and the MAYOR on the subject. There ought, however, to be no need for any such outside pressure to be used on behalf of this or for any other suggestion. If Mr. HART's idea, or any one else's, is a bad one, the Municipal authorities, who must be minutely acquainted with all that concerns the city, should be able easily to explode it, and to satisfy the citizens either that the project is not wanted or that there is a better way of answering the purpose intended. If the idea is a good one, the municipal authorities should be the first to take it up, and get the powers necessary to work it out.

When George and Parramatta streets were first laid out, Darling Harbour was longer and deeper than it is now. But the street sweepings set agoing the work of reclamation, and art has now finished what nature began. This reclaimed flat is said to be destined for a goods station, and, if so, a convenient access to it from the best part of the town is essential. No such access exists at present, and if there is any better way possible than that suggested by Mr. HART, it is for the city authorities to point it out. Till that is done, any scheme that has obviously some recommendation, and that has enlisted the good opinions of a large number of respectable citizens, should not be burked. We will not suppose that there is any petty jealousy of a suggestion that has come from an outsider. There may be some very good reason for the coolness of the Corporation hitherto, in respect of this matter; but it has not appeared on the surface.

Mr. HART's plan includes not only a new street, but a new terminus for the passenger traffic of the railway on the site of the present police-station. This is a matter which it belongs more to the Government than the Corporation to consider, and as Mr. SUTHERLAND has called for a report on all the various proposals for a city terminus, this, we presume, will be considered among the number. It would be an economical advantage if the expenditure on the railway could be also made available for a new street, and one advantage of a tunnel into the heart of the city would be, that it could be continued at a future time to the Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay. At some future time we shall see that all the bays in the city should be connected with the railway, for they will all be shipping places, and we should keep this future in mind.

The need for coming to some immediate decision simply arises from the fact that the Corporation is about to begin the Town-hall, and have accepted tenders for the foundations, and if constructed as at present planned, this will block the line of route of the new street. But the necessity for any great expenditure in beginning the Town-hall is not very apparent. It is true that the Corporation has money in hand, partly available for the purpose, but there is no more absolute necessity that this should be spent at once than there was to give a Corporation ball to the PRINCE because there was some Corporation champagne on hand which wanted drinking. Moreover, the funds in hand are not quite equal to the task. It is said that the New Town-hall will cost £50,000, and some say that before the design is completed it will cost £100,000. It is somewhat doubtful policy to go deeper into debt simply to secure what is, after all, a luxury. It would not do any harm if the funds were put out to interest and allowed to accumulate, and meanwhile the question of the street and of the aspect of the Hall could be more maturely considered.

Notwithstanding the readiness of our aldermen to risk a further debt for a handsome banqueting hall and palatial accommodation for themselves and their staff, one of the objections to the proposed new street is that it will cost money. Even if it did, we might ask for what purpose money could be better laid out? But, according to Mr. HART's calculations, the scheme will actually make money, and enable the citizens to clear off a portion of the debt which is so oppressive to them. His suggestion embraces the purchase at a present valuation of the properties—mostly of a poor class—that lie in the route indicated, and then with frontages to the new street, the land can be resold at an advance that will not only repay the cost of the improvement but leave a handsome surplus of profit. These calculations may be too sanguine, and before being relied upon, must be subjected to a severe investigation. But it is quite certain that the street would give a large additional value to land that is not now saleable at a high figure, and if the Corporation could only reap the extra value of its own improvements, it would certainly find a large reward.

Sydney is being slowly rebuilt, and even in the inferior streets improved houses are being erected. Every year, therefore, will add to the cost of such improvements as involve any degree of demolition, and it will be an economical foresight to take advantage of any present opportunity of making new and needed streets, while the property to be interfered with is of slight value.

It has recently been stated in the Chamber of Commerce that the Circular Quay is capable of great accommodation, and that freights from London to Sydney are higher in proportion than freights from London to Melbourne, because the facilities for discharging are greater in the latter port. What is everybody's business is popularly said to be nobody's business, but it ought to be somebody's business to see that the public portions of our city are turned to the greatest advantage, and that we, for whom Nature has done so much, should not be cut out by others to whom she has been more stingy.

GOULBURN RAILWAY.—A number of members of the Legislative Assembly will proceed, to-day, by the 9 o'clock train to Goulburn. Among them are Messrs. J. F. Burns, James Byrnes, James Campbell, G. Eagar, R. M. Isaacs, John Lackey, J. Lucas, S. Lyons, Sir James Martin, W. R. Piddington, J. T. Ryan, A. P. Tighe, W. Tunks, W. Walker, and R. Wisdom.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the committee of this association was held last evening. Mr. N. J. Crocker presided. Various matters were discussed, and arrangements were made for distributing books, for the enrolment of members, amongst the various Sunday-schools in the city and suburbs. It was stated by Mr. Lee, the secretary, that a large number of children belonging to the Sunday-schools had already been enrolled as members; and that efforts would shortly be made to enlist the sympathies of teachers of Sunday-schools in the country districts, in the movement.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS M'GRATH.—The aquatic community and the public in general will regret to hear of the sudden demise of the abovenamed gentleman, yesterday, at his residence, corner of Pitt and King streets, of congestion of the brain. Mr. M'Grath for many years maintained the proud position of champion sculler of the colony, and, on retiring from that profession, entered into partnership with Mr. Punch, as hotelkeepers, and in that capacity his civil and obliging conduct, combined with strict attention to business, gained him universal respect.

A NEW OPERA COMPANY FOR AUSTRALIA.—A private letter, received per Malta by a resident of this city, states that Mr. Maguire, well known in connection with operatic performances in San Francisco, purposes visiting Australia about the end of the current year with a large number of good artistes. The following names are mentioned as likely to form the troupe:—Prima donni, Madame Escott, Signora Brambilla; tenori, Mr. H. Squires, Signors Massimilliani and Testa; contralto, Signora Testa; baritone, Signor Mancusi, or Signor Raina; conductor, Mr. A. Reiff. Mr. Crowley, agent for Mr. Maguire, was in Europe, and had received instructions to secure an Italian basso, also an English baritone and basso. The repertoire was to consist of fifty operas. The troupe intended to give a short season in San Francisco, opening in June or early in July, and expected to arrive here about the end of this year.

THE CONDEMNED CONVICTS.—Information has been received by the gaol authorities (says the *Bathurst Free Press*) that the Executive have decided that the sentence of death pronounced against Dr. Pearson at the last Bathurst Assizes shall be carried into effect. We understand that the wretched man is very quiet and orderly in his conduct, giving no trouble to those about him, and always expressing his gratitude for acts of kindness; but he still maintains that he had not a fair trial, in consequence of the absence of the medical man who attended the murdered constable; and we believe he has endeavoured to enlist the sympathy and assistance of the American Consul stationed in Sydney. The day fixed for the execution is Tuesday next, the 15th instant. The sentence of the Chinaman, Yep Zung, convicted of an unnatural offence, has been commuted to fifteen years' penal servitude.

DEATH OF AN OLD SCHOOLMASTER.—The *Braidwood Dispatch* contains the following:—"We have to record the decease of a very old resident, the greater portion of whose life had been devoted to the education of the youth of the district, with much advantage to them, but little pecuniary benefit to himself. On Monday, at Little River, Francis Anderson, at the ripe age of eighty-four years, after an illness of only two days, departed this life. Up to Friday he continued in the performance of his duties as teacher with apparently unimpaired intellect.

MUNICIPAL WARS.—A storm is at present raging in the municipal institution of West Maitland, consequent on the insertion in the minutes of the names of aldermen present at lapsed meetings. The matter is not yet settled. The members of the Municipal Council of Newcastle are also the objects of censure among the worthy ratepayers of that city, as we find that an at indignation meeting, held on Wednesday evening, the following resolutions were carried:—"That this meeting, having reviewed the conduct and seriously taken into consideration the incompetency of our Municipal Council in the management of our local affairs, and the public loss and inconvenience arising therefrom, but more especially the great wrong perpetrated against the public interest by the continued blocking-up of Wolfe and King streets by a dangerous and obstructive wall, as well as by their adoption of improper levels and plans of formation in the laying out of the streets generally, and believing that upwards of one-third of our rates and endowment has been entirely misappropriated by the mal-administration of the Council, is therefore of opinion that the existence of that body as at present constituted will only tend to perpetrate those evils and abuses of which we, as ratepayers, have good cause to complain." "That with a view to secure proper municipal representation, and to arrest the Council in the dangerous course it has chosen to pursue, we, as ratepayers, determine, by every means in our power, to refuse and resist the payment of rates for 1869, whilst the present members of the Council (unless re-elected) retain office; and this meeting pledges itself to use every exertion to compel that expulsion which not one of the nine had the spirit to anticipate."

AUSTRALIAN BACHELORS IN LONDON.—The "Anglo-Australian in London, writes in the *European Mail*:—"The number of bachelors returned from Australia who vegetate on their means in London is remarkable. They have their favourite resorts, where you can always find them. Some of them patronise the restaurant of Messrs. Spiers and Pond at the Ludgate Hill Railway Station, and look in during the evening at the Napier Hotel, Holborn, to enjoy their 'nobbler' and a 'pipe.' The tribe have various other favourite resorts, but wherever you find them you soon recognise them by their manners and conversation. They have generally a free and easy 'don't care for anybody' sort of air, and are very fond of relating their marvellous adventures in the colony to credulous audiences. They are generally, however, good fellows; but seem, somehow or other, to have missed their way in the world, and not to know how or where to settle."

MEAT PRESERVATION.—An English journal says:—Mr. Voeper, Fellow of the Chemical Society of London, is about to proceed to Australia, by the Martha Birnie, with the object partly of making investigations in connection with the preservation of meat.

A PEAL OF BELLS FOR YASS.—On March 2, a peal of six bells was cast at Messrs. Blew's foundry, Birmingham, for the church at Yass.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461928

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BATHURST.

THURSDAY.

THE Countess of Belmore and Miss Gladstone left to-day, for Sydney, accompanied by Mr. W. H. Brucedale Suttor, M.L.A.

WELLINGTON.

THURSDAY.

His Excellency the Earl of Belmore, accompanied by Mr. Toulmin, the Hon. S. Samuel, and Mr. Superintendent Lydiard, arrived here to day. They were met on the road by a large number of residents, who gave them a most enthusiastic welcome. His Excellency and party were entertained at luncheon near the caves, which were afterwards explored, being beautifully illuminated. The party then proceeded to the township, at the entrance of which a triumphal arch was erected. Here an address was presented, and a suitable reply returned. During the afternoon, his Excellency, with the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Toulmin, and the Police Magistrate, visited the Court-house, gaol, and hospital.

GRAFTON.

THURSDAY.

The Grafton and Carr's Creek Local Company is formed for growing sugar cane and manufacturing sugar. At a meeting held at Holmstein's to-day, Mr. Thomas Bawden, J.P., presiding, four hundred and sixty shares were taken up in the room. The meeting was very enthusiastic. It is proposed to erect machinery and commence operations this season.

BRISBANE.

THURSDAY.

Resolutions were passed in the Upper House last night, affirming the desirability of continuing the telegraph line from Cardwell to Normantown without delay.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

The debate on the Land Bill still continues.

Weigart, charged with participating in the Swamp murder, has been remanded for a week. The evidence against him so far is not very conclusive.

Sheet iron is quoted at £14; woolpacks, 3s. 9d.

SAILED.—You Yangs (s.), and Crown, with original cargo from Mauritius, for Sydney.

Weather fine.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

ARRIVED.—Armistice, barque, from Newcastle; Flash, brigantine, from Cape Town; Coorong (s.), from Adelaide.

HOBART TOWN.

THURSDAY.

Letters have been received by the mail in which it is stated that Colonel Gore Browne, our late Governor, has received the honour of knighthood of the order of St. Michael.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

The Gulnare is to return to the Northern territory about the 22nd instant.

Sir J. Fergusson is greatly pleased with his visit to the south-eastern district, and has expressed a desire to make Mount Gambier his summer residence.

Corn market unaltered.

Rain general.

The Port Augusta Railway Company is finally formed, and registered under the English Act; Messrs. Wallace and Morrell, engineers to the company, are in the colony, and proceed to Port Augusta in a few days.

Ebenezer Ward, editor of the *South Australian* newspaper, was fined at the Police Court £5, for an assault at the theatre on the Hon. W. Tuxford.

A magnificent specimen of natural history has been received by the Gulnare, from Mr. Smitz, naturalist to the Northern Territory Expedition.

The corn market is quiet, with a fair demand for wheat, at 5s. 0½d.

ARRIVED.—Aldinga (s.), from Melbourne.

A SURGEON CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.—On Wednesday last, William Irwin, surgeon, was brought before the Newcastle Bench, charged with having feloniously killed one Christina Farmer, at the Borehole. The case was not gone into, and Mr. Irwin was admitted to bail in £500, and two sureties of £250 each. With reference to the case the *Newcastle Chronicle* of yesterday publishes the following:—"Early on Monday morning last, the Police Magistrate commenced a magisterial inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of one Christina Farmer, the wife of William Farmer, a miner working in one of the A. A. Company's pits, at the Borehole. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased woman died in child-bed, for want of the performance of a certain surgical operation. After hearing the evidence of the midwife and two other witnesses, the inquiry was adjourned until yesterday, when it was resumed and concluded at the Court-house. The evidence taken was of such a nature as to lead to the arrest of Dr. Irwin on a charge of manslaughter; and he was brought before the Police Court, and remanded until Friday. As the accused himself appears to think that the publication of the evidence in an incomplete form would be calculated to do him an injury, we purposely defer making it public until Dr. Irwin has had an opportunity of examining witnesses in his own behalf."

SUDDEN DEATH.—The *Pastoral Times* of the 5th reports that an inquest was held at Thule on the 29th ultimo, by the District Coroner, Mr. Noyes, to ascertain the cause of the death of one George Wise, who died there suddenly on the 29th ultimo. The facts of the case were given in the following evidence:—Thomas Wilson deposed: I am a bushman; I was staying at the hut on the Thule run known as the Gums Hut; I arrived at the hut on Wednesday evening last; the deceased, George Wise, was in the hut when I came to it; I have seen the remains now in a coffin outside, and recognise them as those of deceased, George Wise; I had some conversation with him on Thursday morning, when he told me he had come from the Darling River, and had been travelling on the roads for the past two months; he complained of a pain in his back, but appeared to be healthy; about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, deceased came to the hut door with a book in his hand, which he laid down, and took up an axe for the purpose of chopping wood; I heard him at work, but he suddenly ceased, when I heard what I supposed to be a groan; I went to the hut door, and saw deceased lying on the ground; I ran out and picked him up, but he was dead; I then went and called some other men who were working near the hut. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased (George Wise) died suddenly on Thursday, the 27th instant, from disease of the heart."

MAGISTERIAL COURTESIES.—The *Maitland Mercury* reports that on Tuesday morning, at the opening of the East Maitland police court, Mr. James Smith, the newly-appointed police magistrate for the Hunter, took his seat on the bench. Mr. J. A. Gorrick, the only solicitor present, addressing his Worship, said:—"May it please your Worship, as a member of the legal profession, and although a junior one, the only one present to-day, it affords me great pleasure to congratulate your Worship upon your appointment as police magistrate of Maitland, and to welcome you amongst us. I may state that the appointment has been a source of satisfaction to all members of the profession in the district, and it will be their endeavour as far as possible to do their best to make your duties pleasant, and to treat you with respect and courtesy. Your reputation as a magistrate of great ability, and as a gentleman, has preceded you, and I therefore, on behalf of the profession, once more welcome you amongst us." Mr. W. Wallace Gorrick said: "Your Worship, I have pleasure, on behalf of Mr. Thompson, to endorse all that Mr. Gorrick has just uttered." Mr. Smith replied: "Gentlemen, in returning you my thanks for the very kind manner in which you have received me to-day, and for the expressions of courtesy which are contained in your speech, I have no doubt that we shall work together harmoniously. It is the duty of a magistrate to accommodate himself to the gentlemen with whom he may be brought into contact, and it shall always be my endeavour to preserve that harmony so necessary for the proper performance of public business. No exertions shall be wanting on my part to conduct that business in such a way as will be most conducive to the satisfaction of the public and to the interests of justice. I take my seat here under somewhat disadvantageous circumstances, following as I do a gentleman who was so thorough an example of all that a magistrate ought to be; but though I do not expect to attain his standard, I shall always aim to reach it. I have again to thank you, gentlemen, for your very kind reception of me."

WINES, Spirits, and Beer.—Attention is directed to Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale of the above, this day, at 11 o'clock. See advertisements.—ADV.

DAMAGED TEAS, ex Thomas Edwards.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to their sale, this day, at the Rooms of the above, also groceries, &c., at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

LATE NEWS BY THE MAIL.

(*Translated for the Sydney Morning Herald, from the Semaphore of the 24th April.*)

TELEGRAMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 22ND APRIL.

THE *Levant Times* announces the forthcoming arrival of the Khedive as an actual fact.

FLORENCE, 22ND APRIL.

The *Correspondance Italienne* considers the unification of the debt upon Tunis to be a very serious affair. The *Nazione* says that it will probably occasion serious diplomatic complications.

At the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance has submitted a bill authorising two months' supply.

The postal treaty between France and Italy has been mutually agreed upon.

The Minister of the Interior, in reply to a question regarding the revolutionary projects at Milan, says that he has documents to prove that the movement originated from abroad. It is a matter in which the straightforward old political parties are not concerned. The Italians who have been arrested are persons of doubtful character. There seems to be an important connection between this conspiracy and other attempts which have been made in Italy. The troops have shewn themselves ready and willing to defend the cause of order and threatened liberty. The Minister deplores the fact that persons should still believe that Italy can be a place for conspiracies and rebellions.

PARIS, 23RD APRIL.

The *Patrie* denies the report that the Emperor and Empress dined, on Saturday, the 17th of April, with Isabella the ex-Queen of Spain.

ST. PETERSBURG, 23RD APRIL.

Metaxa, the Greek Minister at the Court of Russia, is dead.

PARIS, 23RD APRIL.

The "Corps Legislatif" has unanimously agreed to a Bill respecting primary education, and also to a law for the management of children educated by the State.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Villefranche Bay, near Marseilles, on the 22nd of May, having come straight from Nice in his own steamer. The Prince breakfasted at the Prefecture with his *suite*, Colonel Conat Ferri-Pisani Colonel Ragon, the talented botanist M. Martuso (curator of the Museum), and Dr. Yoan.

HOMICIDE AT LORD HOWE'S ISLAND.

THE following report, in regard to the alleged murder at Lord Howe's Island, was yesterday forwarded by Mr. Cloete to the Hon. Colonial Secretary:—

"Water Police Office, Sydney, 9th June, 1869.

"Sir,—I do myself the honour to forward herewith the depositions taken by me at an inquiry held at Lord Howe's Island, which terminated on the 2nd June instant, concerning the alleged murder of a man called John Leonard. I also enclose certain depositions taken by the inhabitants of the island touching the same matter, and which were in course of being forwarded to the Government here. Immediately on my arrival, and before it was generally known who we were, I had the accused man (Lloyd) arrested, and took him on board the Thetis, as I could see from the nature of the island that it would be almost impossible to apprehend a man who wished to secrete himself in the mountains. After a very careful investigation, extending over three days, I discharged the prisoner, feeling clearly convinced that he (Lloyd), who is an old man, 70 years of age, having been without provocation brutally assaulted by the deceased, Leonard, a young and strong man, 32 years of age, had used his knife only when he believed his life to be in positive danger, and when he had no means whatever of escape.

"The history of the case is briefly this:—Lloyd has been a resident of Lord Howe's Island for about twelve years, and bore the character of being an industrious and peaceable man. The deceased, Leonard, was an American, a native of Lowell, in the State of Maine, and had deserted at Lord Howe's Island about five years ago from the American whaler Gayhead. He lived with Lloyd for about two years, when he left with Lloyd's daughter, and they erected a homestead of their own, Captain Field having read the marriage ceremony to them. Since then there have been constant quarrels between them, the young woman (Lloyd or Leonard) being of a very passionate and violent temper, and, as I was generally informed, having complete control over Leonard. On the 13th of February, the day before Leonard's death, Lloyd and Leonard were both on board the ketch Sylph, which had just arrived from Sydney. They went on board together, mutually assisted each other in getting their stores, and came again on shore together, apparently on very friendly terms. Lloyd then went to work at an angle where two fences join inwards, and where the banyan tree, palms, and other vegetation close in so thickly as to prevent the retreat of any man there attacked. He was so seen at work that evening by the witness Whybrow, with whom he left, saying it was too dark to finish the fence then, but he would come back early in the morning and do it. He was then using (in whittling pegs for the fence) the identical knife with which he voluntarily stated he had stabbed Leonard. Lloyd states that the next morning he returned to the work, and had not been there more than two minutes when, in the act of stooping to pick up a batten, he received a severe blow at the back of his head. He turned round and saw Leonard. Lloyd said 'So you mean to kill me?' Leonard replied, 'Yes, you old ——, and Mooney too.' Leonard then pursued him into the garden, and kept on assaulting him until he (Lloyd) received a violent blow in the pit of the stomach, when, feeling dizzy, and believing he was being killed, he used the knife with which he had been whittling pegs, which he had in his hand when attacked, and struck Leonard the blow from which he died. Lloyd gave himself up to the people, who found a wound bleeding in the back of his head, and the exterior of both of his arms, on the guard, and chiefly from the elbow down, most severely cut and bruised. The wounds, as described by the witnesses, were such as would be received by a man in guarding his head. This is so far confirmatory of Lloyd's statement. Leonard, on receiving the stab, said 'Now I shall get the gun and shoot you,' but he was exhausted by loss of blood when he reached home, and bled to death, probably from want of proper and efficient means to staunch the wound. Lloyd wished at once to be sent to Sydney, and volunteered to allow himself to be battened down or put in double irons, or taken down in any way the people chose, so long as he could but surrender himself to the proper authorities in Sydney. He never attempted to leave the island, but always expressed his anxiety to be tried and have the matter inquired into.

"It might seem strange that, after being so amicable on the 13th, Leonard should so suddenly and so violently assault Lloyd on the 14th; but the motive is here supplied by the fact that on the evening of the 13th Lloyd's daughter (Mrs. Leonard, as she was called) went to the house of a man called Thompson, to whom she expressed her surprise at not having received a letter from her sister, in Sydney, by the ketch that day, when Thompson told her that perhaps it was because of the letter her father had written, saying that she was not his child, and complaining of her conduct generally. Another person also informed her that Mooney had written this letter for Lloyd. I believe it to have so acted on her mind as directly or indirectly to cause the attack on Lloyd next morning. It would also account for the expression stated by Lloyd to have been used by Leonard—'Yes, you old ——, and Mooney too.' Whilst Lloyd had many wounds and bruises, Leonard had only but the one stab on the top of the right shoulder, which would corroborate Lloyd's statement, that he had all the time acted on the defensive solely, and had at the last moment only, and when he believed he was being killed, struck Leonard with the knife. Under these circumstances I did not consider it my duty to bring Lloyd to Sydney, but, calling all the people together, I explained the whole case freely, and told them the conclusion I had arrived at.

"I omitted to remark that, though Leonard was sensible for an hour before his death, he never said a word as to how the affair had occurred, or mentioned Lloyd's name to anyone of the people who were in constant attendance upon him, but only to Mrs. Leonard, as she states. The whole evidence, therefore, against Lloyd is solely his own statement.

"In a separate paper I have given a general account of the island, so far as time allowed me to inquire and observe.

"I have the honour, &c.,
"(Signed) P. L. CLOETE, W.P.M."

FATAL POISONING.—The Coonabarrabran correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* writes,—"An occurrence of a very painful nature took place last week, about ten miles from this town. A little girl, belonging to a free-selector, about three years of age, having found where the poison was deposited (being kept for the purpose of poisoning native dogs), she had eaten a quantity before she could be prevented, and died shortly after."

A lady was once conversing with a sailor who had suffered shipwreck, and as she took great pleasure in the analysation of feelings and emotions, she asked him compassionately, "How did you feel, my dear man, when the cold waves broke over you?" But the seaman knew nothing of metaphysics, and answered simply, "Wet, ma'am, very wet."

The Russian officials are very strict respecting passports. A village close to the Russian frontier recently took fire, and the Prussians hastened to the spot with the fire engines, but were stopped on the boundary line and detained for three hours because they had not brought their papers. The village was totally destroyed.

The ignorance of some persons in the matter of simple arithmetic is perfectly astonishing. We know a man who has been engaged his whole lifetime in "looking out for number one."

JOHN G. COHEN begs to direct attention to his sale at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, at 11, of marble mantelpieces, astronomical telescope, &c.—ADV.

DRAPERY, Clothing, Dress Materials, damaged goods, &c., for unreserved sale, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and others, to their sale of the above, to take place at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, at 11, prompt.—ADV.

THE BROUGHAM-PLACE TRAGEDY.

VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER.

THE adjourned inquest on the circumstances connected with the death of the woman Lizzy Moore, or Strutt, was resumed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at Mrs. Wells's, Wynyard-Hotel, corner of Clarence and Erskine streets. The City Coroner, though still in a very weak state of health, conducted the business of the Court.

William Strutt, a labourer, residing in Clarence-street, stated that he had lived for some time—five or six years—with the woman Moore; she left home last March; he was at that time living in Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo; he saw her some seven or eight weeks ago in Pitt-street; she then asked him to take her back, but he refused to do so; he had not spoken to her since; he saw nothing of deceased on the evening of the 27th ultimo, or on the morning of the 28th; he passed the night of the 28th at his home in Clarence-street; deceased was a great drunkard; he saw deceased about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the Queen's Birthday; they parted on good terms and no ill feeling had ever existed between them; not in the least; he heard of the murder on the morning of Friday, the 28th; he had not seen the dead body; witness was employed about the wharves; he believed that deceased was a native of the colony, but he could not say what her age was; he knew that deceased had a boy on board of the Vernon; the boy was taken from witness's house, and sent on board the Vernon; he was told on one occasion by deceased that she had been taken up by a Mrs. Barker; the boy was about twelve or thirteen years of age; he did not know the man Mason before the Court.

Prisoner had no questions to ask this witness.

James Graham, a labourer, resided in Sussex-street; he knew the man John Mason, but not the woman Lizzy Moore, whose body was found on the 28th instant; he was in the company of Mason on the evening of Thursday, the 27th of last month, he was with Mason in Park-street and Pitt and Market streets; he left Mason about 11 o'clock, and he saw nothing more of him that night; he left him at the door of Hopgood's, at the corner of King and Kent streets, and saw nothing more of him that night; he afterwards saw him in the watchhouse; Mason told witness on leaving Hopgood's that he was going home with "Deaf Nell;" he knew Deaf Nell; he left Mason with Deaf Nell, and he said that he was going home with her.

By the foreman: Mason was not sober when he left him; he was not drunk nor was he sober; they had a few drinks together.

By the Coroner: He had known Mason for a good while; he had not seen him often since he came out of gaol; on Thursday night he met Mason at the Bush Tavern; they met there by appointment; they went down Park-street till they came to Pitt-street; going direct from Hopgood's to the Bush Tavern one would have to pass the corner of Pitt and Park streets.

By juryman: Did not meet anyone at the corner of Pitt and Park streets; he could not say whether Mason met anyone there; he was sober.

By the Coroner: Mason, when witness went up, was standing on the footpath against the Bush Tavern.

Annie Allen stated that she resided in Kent-street, and knew a girl named Agnes Larkins; she recognised her in the Court; she remembered the morning of Friday, the 28th of May; she was absent from home on that morning; on her return home she found Agnes Larkins asleep on a sofa, in her place; she found Larkins drunk and lying asleep; she woke her up but allowed her to remain to sleep off her drunkenness; Larkins remained at her place till about 7 o'clock in the evening; they had some ale during the day—two glasses; she slept till about 4 o'clock, when she got up and had some ale; about 6 o'clock she washed her face; about 10 o'clock in the morning witness went out and came back about half-past 11, witness found Larkins on the sofa and pulled her off; she said to witness, "Annie, dear, have you heard about the woman who was put in the bag?" witness did not take much notice, as she saw that she was drunk; she told witness that there was a woman in a bag in Brougham-place; she thought it referred to the woman Mary Brown, who was killed in Brougham-place some time ago; these were the only remarks made to her about the affair by Larkins; when she got sober she left her place about 7 o'clock in the evening; Larkins said that the woman was put into the bag dead at Brougham-place; witness was the only person present when these remarks were made; she could not say whether Larkins said that the woman "was got killed or dead and put in a bag"; she never heard anything about the affair till Agnes told her of a woman being found in a bag; she did not know the man John Mason before the Court.

Sydney John Saunders, stationer's-assistant, stated that he remembered Friday morning, the 28th of May; shortly after midday, about five minutes past 1, he went into a confectioner's shop in Market-street, near the corner of Pitt-street; when he entered he saw John Mason sitting in the shop; that morning he had heard a rumour that a woman had been discovered murdered in Brougham-place; there was only a young woman in the shop besides the man Mason; the name of the young woman was Simmons; he asked her if she had heard about the report in Brougham-place; the man Mason was still sitting there; she replied, pointing to the man Mason sitting in the chair, that he had told her that he knew all about it; Mason appeared as if he had taken too much liquor, and seemed half asleep; his head was resting on his hands; he was certain that the man Mason before the Court was the man who was sitting in the chair and who was pointed out to him by the young woman as the man who had told her that he knew all about it; when the young woman spoke to him (witness), Mason muttered, "Don't talk more about it—I have been up all night about it;" that was the effect of what he muttered; he could not be certain what were the very words used; that was all that he knew about it; he recognised the young woman, Charlotte Simmons, brought before the Court, as the young woman who was serving in the confectioner's shop on the Friday afternoon, and who told him that the man in the chair had told her that he knew all about it.

Mason, on being asked if he had any questions to put to this witness (Saunders), said, "I believe him to be a confounded liar."

Charlotte Simmons stated that she was in the employ of Mr. Haynes, confectioner, of George-street; she attended to his shop in Market-street, near Pitt-street; she remembered one morning, about a fortnight ago, when she heard about the body of a woman having been found in Brougham-place; she remembered a man coming into the shop, half drunk, between 12 and 1 o'clock on the afternoon of that day; he was tipsy; she was alone at the time the man came in; when he first came in he said that a horse had trod on his foot—at the same time holding it up; witness asked him if his own horse had done it, and she believed that he said "Yes;" she then looked out of the window, but could not see any horse; the man made a purchase and asked if she had heard of the murder; he told her that he had found the body—that he had been up all night about it and was very sleepy; the man said to her, "I have been up seven nights, but I have been up all night about this murder;" he told her how the body was tied up together when found—how the knees and arms were tied up; he told her that the knees were tied up to the shoulder; he also said that the woman was just dead, as the body was still warm when he found it; he kept saying to her that the deceased was a very pretty girl, and that he hoped she was in Heaven; the man then sat down in a chair, saying, "I will sit till my foot gets a little easier;" the man, Mason, before the Court, was not the man who was in the shop; the man was dressed in a black coat and black trousers; he had on a low round black hat, which she thought was a "Prince" or a "Duke;" he had a light coloured beard, weak eyes, and a fair skin; he had rather a thin long face; Mr. Saunders came into the shop while the man who gave her the information was sitting in the chair; the man remained there while Mr. Saunders was in the shop; Mr. Saunders asked witness if she had heard of the report of the murder, and she said "yes," and that the gentleman in the chair had told her all about it.

By the jury: The man had his hat on while he was in the shop.

Witness resumed: The man Mason having put on his hat in the court, she would say that it was not the hat which the man in the shop had on; the man was a stranger to her, and she had not seen him before to her knowledge; she asked the man if he had any clue, and he said that would be telling, and we have to be secret or silent; from these words she thought he was a detective.

By the jury: She did not recollect what sort of a waistcoat the man had on; he told her that he was the man who had found the body in Brougham-place; the man was respectably dressed; he purchased some lozenges in the shop; she did not know whether she would know the voice, but she thought she would know the man if she saw him again.

Sydney Saunders, recalled, deposed that she was not subpoenaed as a witness during the early part of the inquest; on last Friday he went into Bradford's Hotel, Wynyard-square, while the inquest was going on; he went into the room where it was held and there saw the man Mason; he immediately recognised him as the man whom he had seen in the confectioner's on the preceding Friday; on making the discovery he made known the fact to the police within a quarter of an hour; he first went to the confectioner's, and told the young woman that the man who was in the shop, and who had told her that he knew all about the affair in Brougham-place, was in the Court at the inquest on the charge of murder; in consequence of the information he had given to the police he appeared to-day as a witness.

By the foreman: In the room where the inquest was held, he was about as far from Mason as he now was when giving his evidence; he could see him distinctly; he squeezed his way into the room where the inquest was being held, and so got close to Mason; he could only speak to the features, but not to the clothes he had on; at the shop he had a good look at the man's countenance.

All the witnesses being examined, and it being a few minutes after 1 o'clock, the inquest was adjourned till half-past 2.

The inquest being resumed, the Coroner directed the jury at some length. He told them to consider that the vertebræ of the neck had not been broken at the first fall, for if they had, the vertebræ would have been forced into the spinal marrow, causing instantaneous death. From the evidence it was shown that after the first fall the deceased rose up partially, before being struck down the second time. It was their duty to consider, in the first place, how the injuries which resulted in death were inflicted. There were several discrepancies as to the time when the injuries were inflicted, but taking into account the various circumstances of the case, he believed that it must have been after 12 o'clock. There was the evidence of the woman Larkins for them to consider—as well as the statement made by her to "Long Annie;" her conduct at Hopgood's when she wished to tell the police; Mason's conduct when she said, "I will tell all," and his reply, "Shut up your —— mouth." These circumstance proved that the affair of the Thursday evening or Friday morning was uppermost in the woman Larkin's thoughts. The medical evidence of Drs Dansey and Dean went to prove that, considering the time when the body was received at the Infirmary, and the state in which it was when taken there, an hour and a half, or at most two hours, had elapsed since death. The testimony of the girl Simmons as to the identity of the man who told her that he "knew all about it," though differing from that of Saunders, was corroborative of Saunders' testimony, for the dress which she said was worn by the man applied as clearly to that of the man Mason as if he had been photographed. They should consider his conduct, and his reasons for asking sergeant M'Keogh aside from the other constables, "What do you want me for—do you want to veg me," and his saying at another time "I will die like a —— man." If they believed that violence was proved, and that the evidence did not connect Mason with it, their duty was to return a verdict against some person or persons unknown. In returning a verdict, they were to consider that it was not a final one; but, if they found that there was a *primâ facie* case, it would be their duty to send him to a higher tribunal.

The jury, after deliberating for about half an hour, returned a "verdict of wilful murder against the man John Mason. Mason was committed to Darlinghurst gaol, there to await his trial on the 9th of August.

The Coroner said that he concurred in the verdict, and he could not see how they could well have returned any other.

The jury desired to bring under the notice of the Coroner the prompt conduct of sergeant M'Keogh and senior-constable Dawson.

The Coroner thanked the jury for their regular and efficient attendance while the case was in progress.

A large crowd congregated round the door to get a glimpse of Mason on his removal to Darlinghurst.

WINDSOR WATER BRIGADE.

MR. WALKER, M.L.A., Mr. Piddington, M.L.A., and Mr. Cunneen, M.L.A., yesterday had an interview with the Hon. the Premier (Mr. Robertson) in regard to a supply of boats for use in time of flood by the Windsor Water Brigade.

Mr. WALKER presented to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary the following request:—

"To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, &c., &c

"Sir,—I do myself the honour, in accordance with instructions received by me as heretofore mentioned, to make the following application under the circumstances detailed.

"During their late visit to Windsor at the late flood with Government boats, the Hon. Saul Samuel (Colonial Treasurer) and the Hon. John Sutherland (Secretary for Public Works) threw out a suggestion to myself and others that if the people of Windsor would organise a proper body for the management of public boats in times of flood, they (the Ministers) would recommend a sufficient number being granted by the Government for such purpose, and thereby avoid the recurring necessity of sending to Sydney for boats each time that a flood unhappily visits this district.

"Acting upon this suggestion, a public meeting was held at Windsor on the 15th May last, when it was resolved that a Volunteer Water Brigade should be formed in Windsor, to use and manage public boats in saving life and property in times of floods, and a committee was appointed to prepare rules, to be submitted for the approval of members joining the proposed brigade.

"Rules were accordingly prepared, providing for the organisation of the brigade in question, to be under the management of a superintendent, secretary, treasurer, boatswain for each boat, and a boat-keeper. Volunteers to the number of thirty were enrolled; and several honorary members, subscribing £1 each, joined the brigade.

"At a meeting of the members, held on the 31st ultimo, the rules prepared by the committee were submitted and approved, and Mr. Richard Ridge was chosen treasurer, and Mr. Robert D. Walker secretary, to the brigade. The election of the other officers was postponed until it should be ascertained for certain that the boats would be provided by the Government, and I was elected, as chairman of the meeting, to apply in writing to the Government for the same.

"I do now, therefore, respectfully make application, on behalf of the Windsor Volunteer Water Brigade, that you will be so good as to take steps (should the proposal meet with your approval) at your earliest convenience to supply the said brigade with a sufficient number (say four at least) of boats, gear, and appliances, to be used in times of flood in saving life and property.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) "WM. WALKER.

"Windsor, June 7th, 1869."

The Hon. J. ROBERTSON promised to lay the matter before his colleagues, and said he had no doubt the Government would accede to the request.

A brief conversation ensued as to the class of boats required. Mr. Robertson said that when the matter was agreed to the Government would obtain such information as might be necessary to provide boats suitable for the work for which they were required.

The deputation thanked the Hon. the Colonial Secretary for his courtesy, and withdrew.

FLOODS ON THE HAWKESBURY.—Four aboriginals, resident on the Hawkesbury, waited upon the Hon. the Chief Secretary on Wednesday last. They requested that the Government would grant them a boat for use in time of flood. Mr. Robertson promised to lay their request before his colleagues.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Parramatta Borough Council was held on Tuesday last. Present—The Mayor, Aldermen Taylor, Byrnes, Smith, Trott, Flynn, Gallaway, Williams, Pye, Sparks, and Doherty. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Reports were brought up:—1. From the Improvement Committee, recommending various works in connection with the Council. 2. From the Finance Committee, recommending payments, adopted. The following letters from the Town Surveyor were read:—1. Stating, in answer to Mr. James M'Mahon's letter, that he had marked out his alignment. 2. That he had complied with Mr. Williams's request to know his alignment. 3. Informing the Council that the probable cost of repairs to O'Connell, Fennell, and Fleet streets would be £300. 4. Report on motion as to repairs in Albert-street, and stating that the cost would be £40. 5. Relative to the Park drainage, and the proposed scheme for directing the overflow of water from the Park. The Town Surveyor recommended that it be diverted northerly along Pittrow in a brick oval drain, and that the total cost would be £150. 6. Seeking instructions from the Council in reference to the alignment of new streets in order to prevent further errors. 7. In reference to matters in connection with the waterworks scheme, and drawing the attention of the Council to the accumulation of mud, and asking the Council to provide a boat and the necessary material for a week to sound the dam and check the cross sections; (2.) shewing that if the Government consent to pay five shillings per year for water to each of the inmates in the Government establishments, Parramatta, that, also with the present population of the town, a water supply could be obtained giving satisfaction; otherwise it could not be made payable except formed on a diminutive scale. The following letters were received:—1. From George Booth, complaining of the conduct of Neil Campbell, and asking assistance and advice to enable him to perform the duties of poundkeeper, to which office the Council had appointed him. 2. From Edward Braddock, complaining of damage done to his property through floods and water overflowing his property. 3. From John Donnelly, on a similar matter. 4. From Henry Thomas Mance, on the same subject. 5. From Maurice M'Carron, also complaining of overflow of water and want of drainage. The Mayor then brought up a report stating that he suspended the late poundkeeper for the following reasons:—1. For neglecting to keep the pound in repair and allowing cattle to stray. 2. For neglecting to give sufficient food and water to the stock impounded. 3. For neglecting to produce his books at each monthly meeting of the Council as required. On the motion of the Mayor, the Council went into committee to examine witnesses on these charges. Sergeant Kelly and constables Frazer and Franklin bore testimony to the insecure state of the pound yard, mentioning several instances of stock having escaped after being impounded, particularly during the last five months, in consequence of which they had lately refrained from impounding altogether, as it would be useless to do so. The Town Clerk was also examined in reference to the poundkeeper neglecting to produce his books at each monthly meeting of the Council, as required. The Council having resumed, the following motions were passed:—"1. That Mr. Campbell's suspension by the Mayor be confirmed. 2. That Mr. Campbell be called upon to shew cause why he should not be dismissed. 3. That the Improvement Committee be requested to report to this Council, at the next meeting, the probable cost of kerbing and guttering Church-street, from Argyle to Aird street. 4. That the Mayor be requested to carry out the resolutions of Council in reference to the overdue rates. 5. That, with the view of equalising the expenditure of the municipal revenue in the different wards of the municipality in proportion to their revenue, the Town Clerk be instructed to lay upon the table of this Council, at every monthly meeting, a return showing the revenue, inclusive of endowment, of each ward, and the amount expended on each ward. 6. That the repairs to the Windsor Road, recommended in the report of the Town Surveyor, be carried out forthwith. 7. That the Improvement Committee be requested to form the footpath and repair Sorrell-street to Isabella-street, at a cost not exceeding £20. 8. That the present Improvement Committee be dissolved. 9. That an Improvement Committee be appointed, consisting of the following members:—The Mayor and Aldermen Byrnes and Smith. 10. That twenty-five feet of 16-inch pipes be laid in the gutter at the intersection of Fennell-street with Sorrell-street, at a cost not to exceed £6 2s. 6d. 11. That the Town Surveyor be requested to report to this Council the probable cost of raising the bridge in Grose-street, opposite Mr. Carey's property, three and a half feet above its present level, and of widening the same beyond its present width three feet. In answer to a question, the Mayor replied that no communication had been received from the proprietor of the tannery, in Fennell-street, with reference to the nuisance therein. The letter from John M'Cormack, seeking re-employment from the Council, on the ground that while previously employed he had been injured, and further, that he had a wife and family depending on him for support, which had been deferred from an earlier hour in the evening, was received, and referred to the Improvement Committee. This concluding the business on the paper, the Council adjourned.

A WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest was held on Wednesday last, by Dr. Brown, the Coroner for the district, at Mr. Fitzsimmons's hotel, Blacktown, on the body of a woman named Sarah Ford, who died through injuries received by falling into the fire, in a fit, on the 2nd instant. The following evidence was taken:—George Ford, sworn, stated, I am a labourer on the railway line, and husband to deceased; on Wednesday night last, the 2nd instant, I went home a little before 6 o'clock, when I saw deceased with the children; we had some tea, and I lay down on the sofa in the bedroom; she took the children into a small room adjoining and put them to bed; I then fell asleep; that was about 8 o'clock; I was awoke rather more than an hour after by screaming, and I saw my wife in flames; I immediately ran to put the fire out, which took me about a minute; she was much burnt; when I first saw her she was sitting down in a chair beating the flames; after wrapping her up as well as I could I ran for assistance; everything was done for her relief, and she died last night; my hut is a short distance from this. Dr. Pringle deposed: I am a duly qualified medical practitioner, and live at Parramatta; I was called on the morning of Thursday, 3rd instant, to see the deceased, and on my arrival found that she was literally roasted on the face, neck, and upper part of the bosom; she was in a fearful state of collapse, quite cold, and I thought it doubtful whether she would survive the day; she rallied towards evening, and continued lingering until last evening, when she died; the case was quite hopeless from the first; every attention was shown her by her relatives; I believe the cause of death to be nervous exhaustion, the result of a severe burn. Sarah Adams, sworn, stated: I am mother of deceased, and live at Eastern Creek; my daughter, the deceased, was liable to fainting fits, and she told me about two months ago that she nearly fell into the watercask in one; she was liable to them before she was married, and when in one became quite powerless and insensible; I think, in the absence of any other evidence to the contrary, that she must have caught fire when in one of those fits; with the exception of her complaining of heaviness and sleepiness occasionally, she was a healthy girl; she and her husband always lived happily together. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death, through injuries received from fire." The deceased was twenty-nine years of age, and leaves a family of four children.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE following is the eighteenth annual report of the court of directors to the shareholders, adopted at the general meeting of shareholders on April 22nd, 1869.

The directors have now to submit to the shareholders the general statement of the Corporation's affairs, and balance sheet for 1868, which has been duly audited.

The accounts shew a net profit of £187,635 17s. 4d. (including £9226 16s. 2d. from the last account), after making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts.

An interim dividend of £90,000 for the half-year ended 30th June last, was paid as usual in November, and the directors now propose to pay, for the subsequent half-year, a like amount of £90,000. being a dividend of £1 10s. per share, and at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

The dividend will be paid, free of income tax, on the 1st proximo; and a distribution having been made as above, there will remain £7635 17s. 4d. to be carried to the credit of the next account.

It is the painful duty of the directors to report the resignation of their chairman, Mr. Gordon, which event and its causes have been fully communicated to the shareholders by Mr. Gordon himself. It only therefore remains for the court to express their sense of the loss which they have sustained by the retirement of their late colleague, and their deep regret at the severance of a connection which has existed for more than twenty years, from the first establishment of this bank. The directors trust that the shareholders will fully appreciate the feelings which have actuated them on this occasion.

The directors who retire by rotation are Mr. Blyth, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Mr. Binny Key. These gentlemen offer themselves for re-election, and the court with pleasure recommend them to the shareholders.

The shareholders will also have to appoint two gentlemen as auditors for the year 1869.

JAMES BLYTH, Chairman.

Threadneedle-street, 12th April, 1869.

GENERAL STATEMENT and BALANCE SHEET for the year ending 31st December, 1868.

LIABILITIES.

To Promissory notes in circulation not bearing interest ...		£519,589 2 6
Bills of exchange in circulation not bearing interest ...		5,598,739 18 5
Balances due to other banks ...		45,470 15 11
Cash deposited not bearing interest ...		3,653,234 1 0
Cash deposited bearing interest ...		7,696,340 14 8
Total due to the public		£17,513,374 12 6
To Capital paid up ...	£1,500,000 0 0	
Reserved surplus fund ...	444,000 0 0	
Reserved insurance fund	50,000 0 0	
Dividends remaining unpaid ...	2,713 5 0	
Balance of profit and loss after defraying all current charges...	97,635 17 4	
Due to shareholders		2,094,349 2 4
		£19,607,723 14 10

ASSETS.

By Coin and bullion ...		£3,397,854 16 8
Balances due from other banks ...		952,356 6 2
Promissory notes or bills of other banks ...		11,815 19 2
		4,362,027 2 0
Government securities ...		1,205,725 2 7
Landed or other property of the corporation ...		241,427 11 11
Debts secured by landed or other property		109,732 15 0
Notes and bills discounted, or other debts due to the corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of all debts abandoned as bad ...		13,688,811 3 4
		£19,607,723 14 10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

CR.

To amount paid as interim dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1868	£90,000 0 0
Balance ...	97,635 17 4
	£187,635 17 4

DR.

By balance undivided at 31st December, 1867...	£9,226 16 2
Amount of net profit for the year ending 31st December, 1868, after defraying current charges, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts ...	178,409 1 2
	£187,635 17 4

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

Brandy ...	£191 4 8
Gin ...	45 2 10
Whisky ...	62 1 8
Rum ...	356 10 0
Wine ...	66 14 0
Tobacco and snuff	215 6 0
Tea ...	251 3 6
Coffee and chicory	36 5 2
Sugar, refined...	43 1 11
—— unrefined	529 10 10
Dried fruits ...	11 14 6
Malt ...	38 0 0
Pilotage	28 17 6
Dues ...	5 10 0
Ad valorem	592 1 5
Total ...	£2475 3 8

The Princess Dagmar, from Liverpool, and the Leicester and Dhollerah, from London, arrived to-day with general cargoes.

The only noticeable feature in the import markets to-day was some transactions in sugar at about late rates. In other goods very little business was done.

By telegram from Melbourne we learn that the Crown, from Mauritius, has been ordered on to Sydney with her original cargo of sugar.

Messrs. Stubbs and Co. will sell by auction, to morrow, the damaged portion of the Thomas Edwards' teas.

The wool sales held this afternoon were of a very meagre character, scarcely a parcel of any importance being catalogued, and the whole of the transactions only amounted to 108 bales. Scoured sold at 7½d. to 12½d.; fleece, 8d. to 16½d. (the latter for a bale of exhibition wool); greasy, 3½d. to 9¾d. Sheepskins were inactive at from 1½d. to 4½d. Annexed are particulars of sales.

By Messrs. Irwin and Turner: W over F, 6 fleece at 8¾d., 5 skin at 8½d; B, 10 scoured at 10½d. 4 at 7½d., 4 at 12½d, and 7 odd bales at 2¾d. to 6½d. 16 lots sheepskins at 1¾d. to 3½d., and a lot of pelts at 1d.

By Messrs. Mort and Co.: P over GB, 10 bales fleece at 10d., 10 bales of various at 3½d. to 13d., and 17 bales sheepskins at 1½d. to 3½d.

By Mr. Ebsworth: 3 bales fleece wool at 7¾d. to 16½d; 5 greasy at 5½d. to 9¾d.; 3 locks and mixed, at 1d. to 3d.; 4 broken, at 6d.

By Messrs. Harrison and Jones: AC, 5 fleece at 8d.; FR, 3 at 8d., 2 lambs at 9½d., 4 pieces at 4½d., 2 locks at 2¾d., and 4 lots sheepskins at 2d. to 4½d.

The annual meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at London on the 19th of April, when the following results were communicated to the meeting:—Sums proposed for assurance during the year, £1,385,562 19s. 6d.; new assurances accepted, £1,104,264 19s. 6d.; premiums on new policies, £36,404 12s. 6d.; claims by death during the year, £315,070 15s. 6d.; accumulated fund, £4,095,589 16s. 2d.; annual revenue, £703,450 19s. 8d.

We have China papers to April 29th. The Atrevida was then loading at Hongkong for this port, and the Salacia and Chelsea for Melbourne and Sydney. The coal market continued depressed; Australian, dull, at 6¼ to 7 dollars. At Shanghai prices were quite nominal. The tea market was expected to open at Foo Choo about May 1st. The Ziba was announced as open to take new teas on freight to Australia.

Manila advices to 21st April report the departure of the Novelle Pallas, for Melbourne, with 6702 piculs sugar, 300 mill. cigars, and 80 piculs cordage; Questembert, with 7711 piculs sugar; and the Eliza, for Sydney, with 8589 piculs sugar. The City of London and Isle of Wight were loading for Australia. Of the markets Messrs. Russell and Sturgis report:—

Sugar.—Just after departure of last mail purchases were reported of 5000 piculs of superior current at 5 6-8 dollars per picul, a slight reduction on last sales. About 3000 piculs of brown have been bought at 4 6-8 dollars per picul, to complete cargoes. We hear of no transactions in current and Visayas has come to market. Of taal about 8770 piculs have arrived and been stored; last sales of this description were made at 3½ dollars per picul. Cost f. o. b. superior current, £22 19s 6d per 20 cwt.; cost f. o. b. brown, £19 1s 4d per 20 cwt.; cost f. o. b. taal, £13 14s 10d per 20 cwt.

Hemp.—Arrivals of current quality since date of our last have been settled at 9 dollars 1-16 cents. per picul, a slight advance on last quotations. Total receipts from the provinces at this port since 1st January to date have been 122,899 piculs, against 174,985 piculs at same time in 1868 and 161,531 piculs in 1867. Receipts in Cebu from 1st January to 31st ultimo have been 20,642 piculs in 1869, against 19,211 piculs in 1868, and 11,364 piculs in 1867. Cost, f. o. b., 9 dollars 1-16 cents. Exchange 4-7, without freight, £37 12s 2d per 20 cwt.

Coffee.—None lately arrived. We quote clean 10 dollars 5-8 cents. to 10 dollars 6-8 cents. per picul. Cost, f. o. b., 10 dollars 6-8 cents. Exchange 4-7, without freight, £44 17s 6d per 20 cwt.

Cordage.—We continue to quote sizes from one to five inches at 14 dollars, and below one inch at 16 dollars per picul. (Cost f. o. b. 14 dollars, Exchange 4-7, without freight, £51 16s 4d per 20 cwt) Cost f. o. b. 16 dollars. Exchange 4-7, without freight, £62 8s 3d per 20 cwt

Rice.—Sales of Pangasinan at 1 dollar 31 cents to 1 dollar 37 cents, and of Zambales at 1 dollar 69 cents to 1 dollar 75 cents per cavan.

Coal.—Last sales of Australian 6 dollars 50 cents per ton, for cash from ship's tackles.

Flour.—We have to report further arrivals from China, and sales of sacks ex store at 6 dollars 50 cents per 200 lbs, at three months credit.

Exchange.—Bills on London, 6 months, 4-7; on Hongkong, 30 dollars 2 per cent discount.

Messrs. Hunter, Houghton, and Co., writing from Batavia on 30th April, announce the departure of the Louise and Fanny Nicholson, for Sydney, with 927 tons sugar. The Almonde was laden and ready for sea, bound to Melbourne, and the Rose was loading for West Australia. Of the local markets they report:—

Coffee, Java.—Is just now a favourite article in consequence of the late European advices, and some 12,000 piculs ordinary green Java have been sold at a secret price, supposed to be f 34,50 per picul. In West India preparation we have not heard of any transactions.

Coffee, Padang.—The next periodical sale will take place at Padang at the end of June.

Sugar commands a good deal of attention, though the Cuban accounts per telegraph continue conflicting. Some 5000 tons of clayed qualities from the new crop have been sold at f 14,75 to f 15 per picul for No. 14.

Sugar for Australia.—We value white crystals at about f 17 per picul, and yellow at about f 15 per picul. If we have fine weather, small lots of sugar will come to hand towards the end of June.

Rice.—The crop generally is a good one, and the price is low. We value No. 1 Batavia at f 145 to f 160; second quality, at f 130 to f 135, and Cargo at f 95 to f 105, all per koyang of 27 piculs.

Rattans.—Plentiful. Bandjermassing we value at f 10,50 to f 13 per picul, according to quality. Pandang at f 7,50 per picul.

Pepper, black.—Lampongs is worth f 16 per picul, and scarce.

Ditto, white.—Scarce, at f 30 per picul.

Nutmegs.—In active demand, at f 70 to f 80 per picul.

Mace.—Also scarce and wanted, at f 70 per picul.

Cloves.—Zanzibar can be bought at about f 18 to f 22 per picul, Amboyna are much higher.

Pearl Sago.—Latest Singapore quotations, 3,10 dollars per picul.

Freights have taken a considerable start upwards, though produce is far from plentiful. The trading company have engaged three ships for Holland at f 75 to f 80 per last gross, equal to about £3 12s 6d per ton, net weight delivered. Other vessels have obtained sugar at about f 65 to f 70 per last, and tobacco at f 76 per last. Three chartered ships have already arrived, the barque Eastham, and ships Nell Gwynne and Maid of Orleans. While produce is still scarce freights will remain quiet, but we shall likely have much activity before very long.

Exchange.—The bank rate remains at f 11,80 per £ for 6m/sight bills; private paper at about f 11,70 per £. On Holland, the rate is f 100¼ to f 100 per cent., 6m/ date. On Singapore and Hongkong, f 2·68 to f 2·70 per dollar.

Sovereigns.—Arrivals and sales of Queens and Colonial at about f 12 20 each.

Australian Flour.—Stocks are still large, and the price is low, say, f 16 per bag of 200 lbs. Wheat quite unsaleable. Beef in no demand. Coals are quiet, but the best season is now coming on for them. Planters, however, are pretty well supplied, besides which considerable stocks bought cheap are held on speculation. The outside value is about f 14 per ton.

The latest news respecting the English tallow market is Goad, Rigg, and Co.'s report of the sales of April 25. They state:—

The tallow market during the past week has been rather firmer for early periods of delivery, arising from speculative operations, but the trade demand still continues limited. The value to-day of Russian Y. C. on the spot and up to the end of June is 46s, being 3d per cwt. higher than on Friday last. For delivery the last three months of the year the quotation remains at 45s 9d per cwt, but for this period there is very little doing at present. At the public sales to-day 214 casks 563 boxes South American mutton, and 563 casks Australian tallow were offered. The former was in limited demand at late rates, but for the latter there was good competition, and 350 casks found buyers. Mutton tallow in casks of good quality brought 45s 6d, being the same as on Friday last, but a few lots of fine in hogsheads realised 46s to 46s 6d, being an average advance of 6d per cwt. The few casks of beef tallow offered, sold at 42s to 43s per cwt. being of inferior quality. Town tallow remains 44s 9d per cwt. net cash.

The English grain market is thus noticed by the *Mark Lane Express* of April 19th:—

With a summer temperature lasting up to Thursday, and a fall of rain since, all vegetation has been progressing at a rapid pace. The grass already gives a good bite to cattle, and the wheat is recovering its colour. All this, with the announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the last vestige of corn duties will cease and determine on the 1st of June next, has had a further depressing influence on the corn trade. Wheat has declined fully 1s per quarter, and spring corn has ruled somewhat in buyers' favour, although supplies have only been ordinary, and holders generally have not pressed sales. This, however, is the usual consequence of a long range of high prices, and periods of transition are necessarily unsettled. The point to ascertain now is, not the highest, but the probable lowest, rates that speculators and large consumers may have a basis whereon to rest their stocks. If markets were left to English farmers, that matter would probably soon be settled; but the wide world is now open, and foreigners, though disappointed by late accounts, will very probably send on fair quantities to take their chance; though some little delay may ensue to secure a freedom from duty. If some pieces of wheat have been reported to look bad and unpromising, there is nothing in the general reports to encourage the notion that we shall have less than average produce. But the very extraordinary changes during the present year show that many chances may yet happen, and the blooming time, if forced on too soon, will be in proportionate danger. The only exceptional prices now are those of malting barley (the season for which is hastening away), and the best quality oats, as from the decided failure of the crop these still keep up their value. And as other countries also have run short of this grain, we may see no important change before next harvest. In France wheat has had a further slight decline, as there has been also in Belgium and Germany; but New York, ever sensitive to telegraphic advices from England, had lately risen for breadstuffs, although the advance has since been lost. The arrivals off the coast since the 9th of April were 49 cargoes, of which 10 cargoes were wheat, 22 maize, 10 barley, and 7 miscellaneous. The sales of wheat noted last week were 50,972 quarters at 47s, against 48,943 quarters at 73s 2d in 1868. The London averages were 49s 3d on 1663 quarters of wheat. The imports into the kingdom for the week ending April 10th were 315,703 cwts. wheat, and 75,701 cwts. flour. Monday in Mark-lane commenced on a moderate supply of English wheat, but the foreign arrivals were fair. The morning's show of fresh samples on the Essex and Kentish stands was very limited, and the samples mostly in poor condition. The few fine parcels of white were a slow sale at rather less money, but all qualities below them were fully 1s per quarter lower, and not much disposed of. The foreign trade was very limited. Prices of all qualities were quite 1s per quarter reduced, and some sales were made at a greater reduction. Floating cargoes were very dull. On Wednesday there were 540 qrs per coast 5500 qrs foreign. The trade then remained very dull, but there was no farther giving way in prices with so small a show of English samples, and foreign remained only saleable in a retail way, at the previous currency. Friday's returns were 1130 qrs coastwise, 14,850 qrs foreign. With still but little on show business was extremely inactive, millers only occasionally making small purchases for the day, without quotable difference in prices, and it was the same with foreign. There was a good supply of country flour on Monday, and foreign arrivals were fair, more especially in barrels. The whole trade was exceedingly dull, the hot weather as well as supplies being against it though, factors mostly held for the previous prices, both as respects country and foreign qualities. The town trade unaltered. On Wednesday there were 1830 sacks foreign. The warm weather still prevailing helped to lessen the former limited trade, but no change was noted in the quotations either of English or foreign qualities. Friday's returns were 2370 sacks foreign. Though a change to comparatively cold was then experienced it made no increase of the demand, either for country or foreign sorts. There was a good arrival of maize on Monday, and it sold very slowly at a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per quarter. By Friday the arrivals were 4780 quarters, when the market was again heavy, but not quotably cheaper.

We have Adelaide papers to the 2nd instant. From the *Register* we derive the following particulars of the manner in which the Government loan of £75,000, to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent., was allotted:—

For the Northern Territory loan, £10,000, payable in the year 1886, £6 11s 9d premium, and £10,000, payable in 1887, £6 12s premium; for Port Adelaide harbour improvements, £35,000, payable in 1909, £9 1s 3d premium; for waterworks, £15,000, payable in the year 1910, £9 3s 4d premium; for £15,000, payable in the year 1911, £9 3s 5d premium. We are informed that the Savings Bank also tendered for the whole of the bonds, presumedly at a lower figure; but we are unable to state what was the total amount of bonds for which tenders were received.

The following are the latest market reports:—

Wheat.—The market is still exceedingly dull, and transactions are on a very limited scale. We quote at 5s to 5s 9½d for export lots, and 4s 10d to 4s 11d for drayloads. Flour: Business stagnant, and prices £11 10s to £13 10s, merely nominal. General Merchandise: Continued dulness in business is all that we have to report to-day. The only transactions done have been at auction, when the cargo of the Oberlin, from Mauritius was again offered by auction, and about 1000 bags were sold as follows:—Fine yellow straw-coloured counter, £36 5s to £38 15s; white crystal, £38 10s; light counters, £36 5s 6d; fine snowdrop, £42; brown crystal, £36 to £36 2s 6d.

The *Nelson Examiner* of the 22nd ultimo gives the following quotations:—

Fine flour, £16 per ton; wheat, per bushel, from 5s to 5s 6d; barley, 5s 6d to 6s; oats, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; potatoes, £4 10s to £5 10s 6d; hay, per ton, £5; beer, per hogshead, £6; per dozen, 8s.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461929

THE MAGAZINES.

(From the Illustrated London News.)

MR. READE'S story in the *Cornhill* continues to turn principally on the disputes of trades' unions with the employers of labour. The author has evidently got the subject up thoroughly with an eye to business, which will not prevent the accuracy of his representations from being contested by those whom they concern. In a literary point of view, which alone concerns us, it must be pronounced a highly characteristic story; unpleasant, that is to say, from its occasional coarseness, perpetual grotesqueness, and that indescribably peculiar something which distinguishes Mr. Reade from all other novelists, past, present, and to come; but, at the same time, a work of muscle and sinew, full of most undeniable vitality. "On Relics Ecclesiastical" and "Angling" are pleasant papers of light reading, embodying a mass of entertaining, if not very recondite, information on their respective subjects. A paper on modern Venetian glass contains a piece of information new to us, that the long-lost art of the old glassmakers has been so far revived that a perfect facsimile of any ancient work can be produced at the Murano manufactory. Anyone who has seen the magnificent Slade collection of glass, in the British Museum, will appreciate the importance of this fact. It seems that the famous Murano factory is mainly supported by British capital, and fears are expressed lest the useful should supplant the ornamental in consequence. "Out of School in the Middle Ages" contains some very amusing illustrations of the position of the scholar during the period. The most interesting part is derived from an essay by Otto Jahn, based on the memories of a wandering student named Platter at the end of the fifteenth century. An essay on Martial is very agreeably written, although, perhaps, somewhat too favourable to the character of the poet, both as an author and a man. This is, however, but a natural reaction after the long neglect of a writer who, whatever his failings, is certainly one of the most valuable of antiquity. The principal causes of this neglect have now, for English readers, been effectually removed by the admirable edition of Messrs. Paley and Stone, a notice of which forms the subject of the article.

Two of the papers in *Macmillan* are somewhat disappointing. "Physical Education" and "The Malayan Archipelago" are interesting subjects, but the essays connected with them prove to be written by friends of Mr. Maclaren, the gymnastic professor, and Mr. Wallace, the zoological traveller, more intent on eulogising than on examining the performances of these really eminent persons. Professor Tyndall's "Odds and Ends of Alpine Life" might be seen, from its title, to be also of a superficial character; but, although the incidents it narrates are mere episodes in his career as an Alpine explorer, the narrative itself is carefully drawn up and deeply interesting. The most important part relates to his successful ascent of the Matterhorn. It is accompanied by a geological chart of this famous mountain. "Estelle Russell" is as attractive as ever. Incidents and characters are alike lively and piquant. In pourtraying French manners the authoress has caught the full vivacity of the society she depicts. "Two Views of the Convent Question," by different writers, are each worth a careful perusal. The second of the essayists seems to think that conventual establishments might be useful could they but be entered and quitted at pleasure. Such a regulation is quite Utopian so long as monasteries have any peculiar interest in the continued residence of their members; and when monks have no money, we apprehend that monasteries will have few monks. The writer of a careful and able critique on "The Ring and the Book" treats Mr. Browning less favourably than most of his reviewers have done. He objects strongly to the plan of the poem, condemns large portions as feeble or superfluous, and declares that "there is a greater intellectual strain in it than could be found in the whole works of Byron, Shelley, Coleridge, Scott, Southey, Keats, and Wordsworth." Yet, so supreme is the fascination of Mr. Browning's genius, that the reviewer writes himself into something like a mood of affectionate admiration before he has concluded.

Fraser opens with a highly elaborate and important paper on the emigration from the rural districts into towns, and its causes. Improved methods of cultivation, tending to the economy of labour, and the extent to which arable and dairy farms have been supplanted by pasture, are reckoned among the principal of these. The writer is strongly of opinion that much of the poor pasture land of the country might be rendered arable, with great national advantage, if only the tenant possessed sufficient enterprise and capital for the task. The article is illustrated by several instructive charts showing the comparative conditions of the various English counties, as regards the use to which the soil is put and the number of persons it employs. Miss Cobb hardly brings adequate eruditions to her examination of Mr. Fergusson's "Tree and Serpent Worship." The mere statement of the distinguished architect's speculations, however, is enough to show their tendency to paradox and the caution with which they must be entertained. We learn from a "prelection" on "Scottish Characteristics" that a Scotchman is fearfully and wonderfully made. "Whist and Whist-Players" abounds in good stories, and not less so in scientific precepts nothing short of appalling to the ordinary whist-player. The writer's science is beyond our criticism; but we can assure him that he is wrong in supposing Charles Lamb's saying, "If dirt were trumps, what hands you would hold," to have been addressed to Hazlitt. The victim was Martin Burney. An eloquent essay on Mendelssohn takes very high ground, endeavouring to show that his music represents and combines the highest ideals of art, morality, and intellect. "Jabez Oliphant" is very amusing, but too much of a caricature.

Great interest will attach to Mr. J. S. Mill's reappearance as a writer. The *Fortnightly Review* contains an article by him on Endowments, in which he comes forth as their advocate in opposition to his old antagonist, Mr. Lowe. We think he has much the best of the argument. At all events, the polemic against educational endowments might be suspended until it is quite certain that the State will supersede the necessity for them. It would have been a great folly to reject Mr. Whitworth's gift in reliance on the liberality of Parliament. Interference with the disposition of private property is, moreover, a matter wholly beyond the competence of Government. Mr. Congreve's vindication of Comte against Huxley is an amusing instance of philosophic sensitiveness. All this fussy indignation because an anatomist has called a French philosopher dreary and verbose! Professor Huxley's other offensive criticism has been already made in substance in our columns. Mr. Congreve's views, therefore, appear to us as mistaken as his temper is unfortunate. Mr. Ludlow has, we think formed a correct estimate of Ferdinand Lassalle, the German socialist. This brilliant adventurer united the characteristics of an Alcibiades, a Catiline, and a Mirabeau. He possessed the most splendid talents, without a grain of principle, and his profligacy ultimately proved his destruction. As a political leader he is a signal example of the affinity between extravagant democracy and despotism. Mr. Lionel Tollemache discusses Sir G. C. Lewis's opinion that there is no authentic instance of anyone's age exceeding a hundred years. He leaves the controversy much as he found it, and as it always will be left until some one is at the pains to personally investigate some of the recorded instances of longevity. We may say, however, that Sir G. C. Lewis's name does not carry much weight when found on the negative side of a controversy. Scepticism with him amounted to monomania. After these grave subjects it is a relief to turn to Mr. Ralston's very entertaining paper on Russian popular stories. Those adduced by him are generally of a religious character. It is highly interesting to observe how conventional ideas, transported to Russia, have become tinged by the peculiar character of the people. The Burns-like good humour and compassion of the Russian conception of the devil is especially noteworthy. Mr. Morris's poem is pretty, but his lyries always remind us that narrative is his forte.

"Doubles and Quits" is concluded in *Blackwood*, leaving behind it the pleasant savour of a most lively, humorous, and spirited story. The conclusion is fully equal to the rest. Biographical papers on Keble and Lord John Lawrence render full justice to these equally celebrated but singularly different men. The writer of the former has not seen fit to quote the forcible but silly and intemperate passage from Keble's correspondence, in which he expresses his disgust at the irreverence of the Scotch nation. *Blackwood's* course on American politics has been so perverse that the conciliatory writer on "The Incoming President" has much humble pie to eat, while at the same time he must pretend that he eateth it not. He accomplishes both tasks creditably. Some idea of the general fairness of the essay entitled "The Triumvirate" (denoting Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, and Lowe) may be derived from its allusion to "the *few* striking passages which Mr. Bright's speeches contain.

With the exception of a biographical paper on Handel, by Mr. Haweis, the contents of the *Contemporary Review* are of a theological character. Professor Bonamy Price reviews Mr. Ffoulkes's letter to Archbishop Manning, a pamphlet which suggests that some of the new converts are but a doubtful acquisition to the Church of Rome. The conversion of these gentlemen was in itself a very bold exercise of the private judgment which that Church abhors, and implies habits of independent examination and decision which cannot all at once be laid aside, even at the bidding of a Pope. Mr. Wratislaw, a native Bohemian, favours us with an account of the vernacular writings of John Huss, which have been recently brought to light after an entombment of four hundred years. Mr. Hunt's article on Tindal displays his usual industry and candour.

Saint Paul's has several excellent papers, the first place among which is due to a masterly review of the career and character of Daniel O'Connell. Another is a review of Lanfrey's life of the first Napoleon, the first book in which a Frenchman has candidly exhibited the national hero to his countrymen in the light in which he appears to other nations. "Imagination as a National Characteristic," and "The National Debt before the Revolution," are interesting articles. "Phineas Finn" approaches its completion. The hero's position is at present a peculiar one. He is tenderly beloved by four most charming ladies, and is at the same time one of the most miserable of mankind.

"A Life's Assize" is ably continued in the *St. James's Magazine*. "Hirell" is concluded with the same spirit and power as have characterised it throughout. Its place is occupied by a new story, "No Appeal," which is commenced in the present number. *Belgravia* boasts one very striking contribution — the concluding part of Mrs. Cashel Hoey's ghost story, "The Brown Lady." "Told by a Table," an Oxford sketch, is highly amusing; and Mr. Justin M'Carthy's novel goes on well. "Serpents," "The Human Finger and Thumb," and "Noctambulism" are readable papers. There is nothing noticeable in the *Dublin University Magazine*.

"Christopher Kenrick" pursues its pleasant course in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and, without losing any of its humour, rises this month to something of a higher strain. The subject of Mr. Shirley Brooks's second story from the old dramatists is taken from Ben Jonson's "Alchymist." It need not be said that rare old Ben and Mr. Brooks have made up a very amusing story between them. The most interesting contribution to the number is "Abbotsford Notanda," a selection from the unpublished correspondence of Sir Walter Scott with his factor, William Laidlaw. We hope to hear more of these papers, which exhibits Scott's character in the most advantageous light. Nothing can be more delightful than the glimpses they afford of his kindness, charity, delicacy, and good sense. A letter written shortly before the great crash of his fortunes is interesting as an illustration of his sanguine manner of regarding his affairs to the very last. A writer on "The Wit and Wisdom of Bidpai," the Indian fabulist, remarks with surprise that "accomplished littérateurs, to whom I mentioned the subject, never heard of Bidpai." Let him try the experiment of asking them about *Pilpay*.

The *Broadway's* pair of novels go on as usual. Both belong to that large class which has the air of having been produced by machinery. The most interesting paper in the number is one on "Locomotion in America," which is very graphically illustrated. Another paper on America, Mr. Newman Hall's account of his visit to Chicago, is chiefly remarkable for a sketch of the son of President Lincoln. "Major Blake," in the *Britannia*, improves both in humour and condensation, although the imitation of Thackeray's "Fatal Boots" is still very apparent. "Brother Jonas" is one of Mr. Gilbert's most successful attempts. It is full of dry drollery, greatly enhanced by the writer's matter-of-fact imperturbability of style. The assailant of Oxford returns to the charge, and certainly succeeds in establishing that at least one vulgar person has been sent forth by the University. There is nothing very noticeable in *Under the Crown*, except the second part of Mr. Soden Smith's paper on the "Vicissitudes of Art-Treasures." The contents of the *Court Suburb Magazine* are good, and more varied than usual.

"Roland Yorke," Mrs. Wood's story in the *Argosy*, seems at least equal to "The Channings," of which it is a continuation. There are more bustle and vigour than have been ordinary with her of late. "Jerry's Gazette" is an excellent specimen of "Johnny Ludlow's" peculiar and original style. "An Incident in the Life of Lord Byron" is reprinted from an old magazine. We should say it has been printed once too often already, unless some better evidence of its authenticity is forthcoming than appears to be the case at present.

Mr. Henry Kingsley, with true British pluck, continues to do duty for Victor Hugo in *Once a Week*. The scene at the dog fancier's is in his best manner. The miscellaneous contents of this periodical present their usual characteristics. Some verses, entitled "A Victim of Hymen," deserve especial notice for their elegance and humour. We have also to acknowledge *Good Words*, *Good Words for the Young*, *Aunt Judy's Magazine*, the *Month*, the *Monthly Packet*, the *Quiver*, and *Chambers's Journal*.

The *North British Review* puts forth a very good number, the articles composing which are of lighter calibre and more general interest than usual. The most characteristic is a profound essay on "Man's Chief End." The most interesting of the other articles is one on Turquenief, the eminent Russian novelist, whose principal works are analysed at length, and illustrated by extracts. Turquenief is evidently a very considerable writer, and we hope the English public may soon become acquainted with his merits through the medium of an adequate translation.

PRESERVATION OF MEAT.

THE following letter on this subject appeared in the *Times* of April 6:—

"Sir,—Some months since you did me the favour of allowing me to direct attention, through your columns, to an article of fresh boiled Australian beef, which had excited a good deal of discussion at our Food Committee at the Society of Arts, and which I predicted, from its cheapness and excellence as an article of diet, would become an important element in improving the condition of the people.

"Although in no way pecuniarily interested in the experiment, I do not know when I have experienced greater pleasure than I did on receiving last week a circular letter from the principal agent, describing the success of the effort to introduce Australian fresh meat into the English market, and the steps about to be taken very largely to increase the supply. This letter tells me that so thoroughly is this meat now becoming appreciated that every tin of both beef and mutton has been sold, and he has now on his books orders in anticipation of future arrivals to the enormous extent of 630,000 tins of 4 and 6 lbs. each. A company has been started in Melbourne to enter into the trade upon a still more gigantic scale, the original company ("Ramornie") having its establishment on the Clarence River in New South Wales.

"The particularly delightful feature of this intelligence, however, is the practically illimitable nature of the powers of expansion of so interesting a trade. We all know how indefinitely the ordinary diet of the masses of our labouring people will admit of improvement, and every mail from the Antipodes tells us of countless thousands of the finest stock almost useless for want of consumers. A friend writes me from Melbourne by the last mail that he had refused flocks of fine, healthy, full-grown ewes at 9d. a head! There is practically no limit to the supply even as far as Australia is concerned, and then we have facilities from South America even more promising still. The meat has been contracted for to supply the Royal Navy; it is being extensively introduced into the mercantile marine; and as the almost ineradicable prejudices against anything new of our countrymen wane slowly in presence of a dish of palatable and nutritious fresh meat, we shall, I trust, see our people better and better fed, and a magnificent new industry given to the world.

"There is one point to which I would refer, before concluding, which has forced itself very strongly on the notice of those who have taken some part in this really great work. The critics, gentlemen of the Press and others, who have examined and reported upon this meat have usually done so in a rather too condescending a spirit. Happily situated themselves on what we may call a Belgravian platform, they have treated this simple form of animal food as if it were intended to rival the delicacies in which they habitually revel. We have never claimed for it any such position; we merely recommend it as a very capital article for those to whom flesh meat is a necessary of life somewhat difficult of attainment. I very often eat it myself, and give it to my friends, and without admitting the fairness of a comparison with *salmi de gibier* or *pate de foie-gras*, I assert that with a good plate of it, cut thin with a sharp knife, fairly seasoned with salt and mustard and a halfpenny-worth of Indian chutney, and a dish of good potatoes, a hard-working man rises up from his meal as thoroughly well fed a man for all purposes of health and endurance as any country in the world can supply.

"A COLONIST."

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THE fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the proprietors of this bank was held on the 21st of April, at the London Tavern; Mr. T. A. Mitchell in the chair.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that that document clearly gave the position of the bank, which must be considered generally satisfactory, the profits made being at the rate of 11½ per cent. for the year. Like all others engaged in commercial undertakings, they had suffered from the commercial depression, but they might congratulate themselves upon being able to maintain pretty nearly the same dividend, and occupy the same position as they did last year. So far as the credit of the bank and its position in the East were concerned, no change had taken place. Referring to the old bad debts account, he said that they had written off a further sum of £21,213. Those debts arose mainly from three concerns, two of which he had alluded to on a previous occasion. In one case they had obtained a judgment in the Consular Court in China upon a disputed claim; but two years ago the matter was transferred to the Privy Council here, which determined against the bank, and the result was the loss of £6500. The second was the Commercial Bank, and until they knew how the affairs of that concern would be settled they had a right to assume that from an unlimited liability corporation they would receive 20s. in the pound. The estate was now in course of settlement, and the actual payment would be at the rate of 17s. instead of 20s. in the pound, and the difference of 3s. in the pound involved a considerable reduction of gross claim of £38,000. The third amount arose from some transactions with a great house formerly connected with the East, of world-wide reputation. They wrote off a certain sum to them twelve months ago, and he regretted to say that they had had to write off a still further sum; but the amount to which it was now reduced was so limited that he hoped they would have no further deduction to make. That was really the explanation of the old bad debts. In October last he had informed the proprietors that, in recommending the dividend at six per cent., they fully anticipated from the rate of profit they were then making, they would be able to make a handsome addition to the reserve fund. The directors still maintained their opinion that the prosperity of the bank depended, in a great measure, upon its credit and upon its reserve fund; but the directors had no notion of building up a reserve fund by adding fictitious sums. They had not thought it right to add the £23,000 undivided profits, but had left it as a contingency, to be used as the affairs of the bank might direct. The firm at Batavia, with which they had made a loss, had been in existence for many years. For two or three years the bank would not open an account with them at all, but ultimately, upon the repeated information of the manager, the directors authorised him not to give credit to the firm, to take what securities they had to offer—mainly bills drawn upon houses under credits in Europe, and chiefly in London—and the liabilities they had incurred had arisen almost entirely from those. They held under these credits bills taken by the manager in Batavia which had not been honoured by the parties who lodged them. All these claims were in existence, but were so mixed up with English, German, and Dutch law that it was impossible at present to say what the result might be. In conclusion, he said that there was nothing in the affairs of the bank but which would lead them to feel sanguine as to its future career.

A Proprietor asked whether the £23,000 carried over would meet any loss which might be incurred.

The Chairman said that it would be impossible at present to say what the loss would be. He could not say that it would not exceed the £23,000 of undivided profits.

In reply to another proprietor,

The Chairman said that the board had from the beginning of the Eastern crisis told the proprietors the amount they thought ought to be set aside for bad debts. Whilst the Bank of Bombay had lost £2,000,000, and other banks which were being wound up almost as much, this bank had during the past five years written off £289,000. The total amount locked up and outstanding in the books on December 31 last was £56,000.

Mr. Jones seconded the motion, and it was unanimously adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half-year was declared.

The retiring directors, Mr. Joseph R. Morrison and Mr. James Fraser, were unanimously re-elected, and the retiring auditors having been also re-elected, the proceedings terminated.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

(From papers by the Malta.)

COMMENTING upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech on the Irish Church Bill, a London paper says:—"If, after all, the bill were, by some unforeseen chance, to be lost, it would not have been brought forward in vain, if only because it elicited a speech from Mr. Lowe, containing a sentence which we should like to see written in letters of gold, and exhibited in the most conspicuous spot in London:—'I hope, Sir, this may be the beginning of a time when we shall give up not only the idea of persecution, but the language of toleration—when we shall come to admit that one man's faith is not a thing to be tolerated by another, but to be respected.' This is a noble sentiment, which expresses the feelings of the best minds of the age in the most forcible and the finest language."

A return has been laid before Parliament quite new in character, and exceptionally interesting in its contents. This is an account of the quantities and value—that is, commercial value—of printed books imported into, and exported from, the United Kingdom in the years of the successive decades represented by the years 1828, 1838, 1848, 1858, and 1868. Where are the most important buyers of English books? Firstly, in the United States; secondly, in Australia—and Australia, considering the disparity of population and the copyright laws, is becoming our great friend, while the United States, in the absence of a treaty, finds it easier, every year, to do without our printing press. With respect to the Australians, our authors, or rather publishers, drew £3933 in 1828, and forty years after, £148,413. It is notable that, whereas Australia buys more English books than does British India, we buy in return more British Indian literature than Australian. With regard to foreign countries, of course, the varieties of treaties and tariffs interfere.

Earl Russell introduced a Bill in the House of Lords empowering the Queen to create life peers, who should have seats in their lordship's House. The noble Earl explained that by this bill the Crown would receive authority to confer life peerages upon men who had performed distinguished public services, naval, military, or judicial, chief justices, puisne judges of two years standing, ex-Attorney-Generals and Lord Advocates, members of Parliament of ten years' standing, and eminent literary and scientific men; subject only to these conditions, that there should never be more than twenty-eight life peers at a time, and that not more than four should be created in the same year. The bill was read a first time; and after a measure brought in by Earl Grey for introducing some alterations into the method of electing representative peers of Ireland and Scotland had passed a similar stage, their lordships adjourned. The *Times* anticipates some very positive gains from the adoption of Lord Russell's bill, and no positive losses. Not the least advantage would be a good working Appellate Court, the efficiency of which depends mainly at present on the contingency of a certain number of eminent judicial dignitaries being bachelors or childless. But both the friends and the enemies of the bill seem dangerously inclined to entertain exaggerated conceptions of its scope.—The *Standard* holds that if there is any necessity for such a measure as that proposed by Earl Russell, it ought to have been brought forward by the Government. But the *Standard* refuses altogether to acknowledge the necessity of making the House of Lords any more of a representative body than it was constituted to be. Even if it could be done by the means proposed, it is not desirable or beneficial to the public interest that it should be done. The one essential character of the House of Lords is that it is really an independent body in the State—that it stands as our second estate, between the Crown and the Commons. But once introduce the practice of nominee peers, and this character is destroyed. The *Telegraph* observes that hitherto Reformers have sought to curb the powers of the Lords because it is nothing but hereditary; but should it become, though without any elective element yet more of a representative Chamber, its present powers will never be curtailed, and it will acquire new strength from the sympathy and opinion of the nation at its back.

In the course of the discussion of the army Estimates in Committee of Supply, there occurred an animated conversation upon the subject of branding deserters. Several honourable gentlemen condemned the practice as inhuman and degrading, while some military officers defended what they preferred to call the system of "marking," as necessary to prevent the re-enlistment of deserters. Mr. Cardwell did not feel justified in promising the immediate abandonment of the practice; but as it was a measure of prevention, and not of punishment, he had no hesitation in saying that no man ought to be branded a second time if the first mark remained distinctly perceptible. This was followed by a sharp interchange of challenge and assertion between Mr. Otway and Colonel Wilson Patten upon the question of the increase of insubordination in the army consequent upon the abolition of corporal punishment; but, in the absence of the report of a commission which is inquiring into the subject, no definite result was arrived at.

Three or four years ago it was remarked that each of the Peers who had died during the preceding nine months had reached upwards of seventy years. A striking contrast this to a fact recorded by Mr. W. Longman, who tells us, in his recently published "History of Edward III.," that "in the Middle Ages the deaths of a great proportion of the English nobility, even when occasioned by natural causes, occurred when they were under forty years of age." To such an extent was this the case, that "their eldest sons, though commonly the offspring of very early marriages, very frequently became wards of the Crown by reason of their minority, to the serious damage of their own estates, and to the great advantage of the Sovereign."

Mr. Newdegate, on April 15, referred to the frequent presence of Dr. Manning, Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and other ministers of the same persuasion, in the lobby of the House of Commons. Such, indeed, is the daring of the Archbishop in his designs on the liberties of England that "the most insinuating of tyrants" once went so far as to ask to be introduced to Mr. Newdegate himself in the tea-room of the House. Mr. Newdegate, it seems, had known him from boyhood; but, happening to recollect some objectionable passages in a sermon which the Archbishop had preached ten or twelve years before, he declined to have anything to do with him. The inference obviously is that nobody can be safe when even the well-known Protestantism of the member for North Warwickshire is no protection against priestly blandishments.

The Ballot Society is determined not to allow the question to rest. The conversion of the Home Secretary to the ballot and other favourable signs and assurances are very well in their way, and as far as they go, but the battle is not won yet, and they mean to keep the ball going until it is. It has been determined to hold a General Conference in London some time during April, or early in May, in order to fully ventilate the question. The Executive Committee state that they are continually receiving applications for lecturers on the ballot to be sent to various parts of the country, and they appeal for subscriptions towards a £1000 fund to be devoted to this purpose. A considerable portion of the sum has already been raised.

Our military men assure us (says the special correspondent of the *Pablet* at St. Petersburg,) that the summer will not pass away without a campaign. They profess to have certain information that the French artillery was never at any time so formidably complete in all its departments. The Government seems to share with the officers the expectation of war. Great activity reigns in the arsenals: that of St. Petersburg alone has cast, bored, and grooved more than 400 four-pounders and over 150 nine-pounders, on the new system, at the rate of two a day; and 100 heavy guns have been rifled. Important details are added concerning the fleet in the Baltic. The Catholic Poles are being gradually weeded out of the 21,908 men who compose the officers of the army.

A curious incident lately occurred at St. Petersburgh. A clerk in the bank had to convey 2,200,000 roubles to the Post Office. He sent for a cab, and placed the money in it; but then recollecting that he had forgotten his overcoat inside, he shut the door and returned into the building to get it. When he came back to the street he found the vehicle had left. The whole establishment was immediately in intense excitement, the police were communicated with, and a search was commenced in every direction. In a short time after, the coachman was discovered travelling quietly towards his destination, having started with the full conviction, from hearing the door shut, that his fare was inside.

Mr. John Lothrop Motley, the new Minister of the United States in England, comes to a country which he knows, and where he is well known. He is no stranger to Europe, like many of the home-bred political men of the United States, who first form a real acquaintance with the Old World when they visit it in an official capacity. Mr. Motley received part of his education at a German University; he lived in Europe during the time which he spent in composing the work by which he is best known among us, "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." He has, moreover, only lately returned to America, after having filled for six years the post of Minister at Vienna. With this country he is so far connected that his chief work was published here, and that some time since he accepted the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. Yet it would probably not be in the power of General Grant to find a Minister more thoroughly American. Mr. Motley is a zealous member of the Republican party, with all its opinions, sympathies, and prejudices. He may be called a cultivated Radical. Though education and a refined taste may prevent him from indentifying himself with the more extreme section of his party, his political views are not very different from theirs. Mr. Motley's feelings towards England are no doubt those of most educated Americans. A man in whom the historical sentiment is strong, and a large part of whose life has been spent in investigating the past, can hardly fail to be in some sort well-disposed to the old country. This tendency is naturally strengthened by a knowledge of English society, and the remembrance of many cordial friendships. Mr. Motley's reputation as a distinguished man of letters, no less than his diplomatic position, will insure him a hearty welcome in this country; nor is there any type of Minister whom we would receive more gladly than the historian and the scholar. Mr. Motley, however, would be the first to admit that in him we must recognise one who has decided opinions on the matters in dispute between us and the Americans. Whatever may be his social or his historical predispossessions, he is, as far as actual politics are concerned, a thorough representative of the Northern Republicans.

The final prosecution of the directors of Overend, Gurney and Co. (limited) is thought likely to result in a hopeless break-down, from the inability of Dr. Thom and others engaged with him to procure the necessary funds for carrying it on. Dr. Thom intends to conduct his own case; though no case ever required more laborious and skilful direction. However strong a case Dr. Thom may presume he has, and however great his confidence in his own ability may be, his chance of success against the great array of talent—the thousand and one technicalities which will be thrown in his way, and the almost unlimited resource of his opponents, together with the facility for procuring delay—will be very remote indeed.—The *denouement* of this prosecution, if Dr. Thom really conducts his own case, must create a scandal as powerful as did the circumstances which led to it. The need of a public prosecutor to proceed in cases of national importance is almost universally admitted; for no private individuals can be expected to bear the cost of an important case like this.

The result of the final appeal on the long litigation between the North-Eastern Railway Company and Mr. George Hudson was to confirm the reversal of the decision of the Master of the Rolls, and reduce Mr. Hudson to a state of penury. He is now in France, and said to be utterly destitute. In addition to a subscription to meet present wants, and in the belief that the "Railway King" was as much "sinned against as sinning," a large shareholder has intimated his intention to ask his copartners in the North-Eastern Company to grant Mr. Hudson an annuity of £200 a year.

A journey on bicycles (as two-wheeled velocipedes are now called) from Liverpool to London, by way of Oxford and Henley, has just been accomplished by two of the Liverpool Velocipede Club, Mr. A. S. Pearson and Mr. J. M. Caw. They set off from the sheres of the Mersey for a "preliminary canter" to Chester, from which city they started in earnest. After a ride of fifty-nine miles they arrived at Newbridge, near Wolverhampton, where they stayed the night. The velocipedians, having traversed the Black Country, afterwards went on to Woodstock, a distance of sixty-nine miles, where they slept. On the following night the tourists arrived in London, feeling none the worse for their long ride, which is stated to be the longest yet made in this way in England. The tourists carried their luggage in carpet bags, which can be fastened on by strapping them either in front or on the portmanteau plate.

It is generally thought that Mr. A. Trollope has sketched out our leading politician in his recently published novel. A Liberal contemporary has been, therefore, betrayed into a personal attack on Mr. Bright, as "arrogant and offensive in private society, incapable of comprehending a joke, and even probably harsh and overbearing in his own home." A political character answering to this description is introduced by Mr. Anthony Trollope in his latest novel "Phineas Finn;" and our contemporary identifies the Mr. Turnbull of fiction with the Right Hon. John Bright of real life. The novelist now writes to say that "in the character of Mr. Turnbull, to which allusion is made, I depicted Mr. Bright neither in his private nor public character; and I cannot imagine how any likeness justifying such a charge against me can be found." "The character that I have drawn," he adds, "has no resemblance to the Chairman of the Board of Trade in person, in manners, in character, in mode of life, or even in the mode of expressing political opinion."

In the course of a recent lecture at the Hanover-square Rooms, Miss Emily Faithfull said that women were now employed instead of men at a hairdresser's shop at the West End. This opens up another sphere of female employment in London. Female barbers have hitherto been confined to Wales.

Early on Easter Sunday morning a lonely moorland farm-house, situate at Shaw End, about nine miles from Whitby, was completely destroyed by lightning. The only inmates of the house were an old man, named John Watson, his housekeeper, and a little boy, aged seven years, their son. On Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock, a passer-by saw the house in ruins, and on a search being made the occupier and his housekeeper were found burnt to death, their bodies presenting a ghastly appearance. All three slept in the same room, but, strange to say, all did not meet the same fate; for the little boy, some time after the accident, crept out from the ruins and found shelter in an adjoining building, which was not damaged. He was little hurt.

An extraordinary action, in which Mrs. Borrodaile, of Madame Rachel celebrity, figured as defendant, has been tried at the Kingston Assizes. The plaintiff was Miss Sarah Sutton, a lady who described herself as a "literary and monetary agent" and an accountant; and she sought to recover the sum of £160 13s. for services alleged to have been rendered by her to Mrs. Borrodaile during the prosecution of Madame Rachel. The evidence was of a very singular character, and some of the items in the plaintiff's account were drawn up quite in legal form. Miss Sutton was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Serjeant Parry. It appeared that her acquaintance with Mrs. Borrodaile commenced in Whitecross-street Prison, and that although her professional avocations are as above described, she kept no books. The defendant denied having employed her as an agent. Ultimately the jury, after nearly two hours' consultation, found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 45—a sum which does not carry costs. An application for a new trial, on the plea of insufficient damages, was made on behalf of the plaintiff on April 25th, and refused by the sitting Judge.

One more of the great engineering works of the country may be pronounced to be finished, by the passage over the great viaduct at Runcorn of the ordinary direct train service between London and Liverpool. The trains from London arranged to pass by the new route from and after April 1 are the 6.15 and 10 a.m., and the 2.45 and 5 p.m. From Liverpool five trains, it is arranged, are to come to London by the new route. The Runcorn viaduct, which is the principal work upon the new line, is about a mile and a half in length. The journey from London to Liverpool will be performed, it is expected, in a trifle over four hours, the distance being a little over 200 miles. There will be no stoppage on the way, the water supply being scooped up by the tender from tanks placed between the rails in the neighbourhood of Rugby. The tanks are supplied by an Artesian well that has been sunk for the purpose. "London to Liverpool in Four Hours" is the new promise of our greatest line—the London and North-Western—already famous for express trains. This announcement would have astonished our grandfathers. In an age when time is valuable, and when hours spent in mere locomotion are, as a rule, neither profitable nor pleasant, the abbreviation of business journeys is, indeed, something gained. There was a time when men enjoyed jogging along country roads, and then rapidity was not desired. Nobody now thinks a railway journey in itself delightful; it is only a means to an end; let us therefore economise our means. Beyond this, the new four hours' passage over two hundred miles is to be made without stopping; and this condition will necessitate what we all much want, railway carriages on the saloon principle—carriages with conveniences for refreshment, smoking, and ablution — carriages through which we can walk with ease. Once introduced on the new express they will doubtless follow on other lines.

For some time past revivalism has been going on among the fishers of Aberdeen. Numbers of strong men, young and old, have been prostrated, and had declared they saw visions—they, mean while, crying out to the Lord to have mercy upon them. Some have cried out that they see departed relatives in heaven, and reply to the beckonings of those relatives that they are coming. Their eyes are fixed, their lips quiver, and they lie on the ground, their lips being quite rigid and motionless. This is declared by the converted fishermen to be the genuine work of the Spirit. The work still continues. The fishermen went to sea the first time for a fortnight on March 24. They have not been eating or sleeping with regularity.

HIGGS THE DEFAULTER.—The *Orchestra* of April 9 says:—"Musical art has lost a protector and patron in Mr. Benjamin Higgs, of Teddington. Mr. Higgs was a Mæcenas in his way, and a philanthropist. His weekly musical parties were graced by the presence of our most celebrated artists, who were sumptuously entertained and sent to London by special train. On three occasions he gave concerts at the Clarence Hotel, Teddington; the most celebrated professional singers were engaged, the programmes were marvels of artistic beauty, the expenses were paid by Mr. Higgs, and the entire proceeds were devoted to the building of new schools. He would give cheques away as ordinary men give halfpence. He presented a church which he had never attended with £300 to buy an organ. His own pianoforte cost 300 guineas. Mr. Higgs recently departed, regretted by a large and numerous circle—including his creditors and employers. He did not die, he ran away. He had been in the employment of the Great Central Gas Company, and had enjoyed the concerts and the artists and the general Mæcenasian reputation upon a salary of £400 a year."

PHOTOGRAPH SITTERS.—The public does not appreciate the fact that very careful dressing is required to obtain a satisfactory audience of the sun. Sol is even more inexorable than any court flunkey in such matters. The public seems to think that the sun takes cognisance of any colour that may be presented to him, and finds out its mistake when too late. Yellow or orange may suit the brunette, and mauve, or the lighter shades of blue and grey, may harmonize with the blonde; but in the camera it is far otherwise. The yellow ray of the spectrum does not affect the silver plate, whilst mauves, purples, and blues do most actively; thus when the printing process reverses the shades on the photographic plate, the yellow becomes black, and the delicate light colours above mentioned print nearly pure white. Thus sitters sometimes become so altered in their photographic portrait that they scarcely recognise themselves. Gloriana with golden hair comes forth with raven tresses, and the yellow rose in Rebecca's coiffure is as black as the locks they adorn. A certain class of people, again, like the sun to register their finery. Ladies who but seldom go to court, wish to make the most of the occasion, quite regardless of the fact that stiff brocades, especially during the crinoline fashion, give anything but an elegant contour to the figure. There has been of late, however, a very great improvement in this respect, and all the better-class photographers have learned to impress upon their sitters the value of simplicity, both as regards pose and dress. In certain quarters of the town, however, the rage for pretence is as great as ever, both on the part of the sitter and the photographer. It will be observed that the lower the neighbourhood the more varied the amount of properties and scenic decorations to be found in the studio. Possibly the carpenter would prefer being taken working at his bench, but the photographer, who artfully prefers pleasing Jones's wife, places him upon a terrace with a far-stretching landscape as a background. Servant-maids, again, are seated in splendid boudoirs, and respectable tradesmen are placed in extensive libraries, whereas the only books they feel at home with are their day-books and ledgers. All this is the mere snobbery of the art, which we rarely see practised in better-class studios. A flat grey background, which throws up the figure without cutting up its lines, is now almost universally employed. Nevertheless, the ignorance that is occasionally displayed by people of the better class with respect to the manner of taking the photograph would scarcely be believed. On one occasion two ladies entered the sitting-room of a studio, and placing themselves before a mirror, after some time wished to know if the portraits were not finished, evidently thinking the looking-glass was the operating agent. In another case we heard that a young lady intimated her desire that her hair should be made a little longer; and it has been desired that even jewellery should be omitted in the portrait, the sitter making no attempt to remove it herself. One old gentleman in the country even sent up the colour of his hair to the colouring artist of the Stereoscopic Company, and called four days afterwards to inquire if the portrait was done! Young lady sitters, during the present fashion of dressing the hair, are not photographed to advantage, the chignon affording a very substantial foundation for the head-rest.—"*Cartes de Visite*," *by Andrew Wynter, in Good Words.*

LONGITUDE DETERMINED BY TELEGRAPH.—It is thought, the *Athenæum* says, that the time has arrived when the longitude of places in England, especially of our principal ports, should be determined by electric telegraph. If this were systematically carried out, the errors or discrepancies which at present exist would be corrected, as when the difference of longitude between Greenwich and Cambridge was ascertained in 1828. By geodetic measurement, the observatory at Cambridge was 24·6 E. of Greenwich; but the chronometer proved it to be 23·54—a difference of 1·06. A similar rectification might, of course, be made for every place within the four seas by telegraph; and if the longitude of all the ports were known to a certainty, a ship's departure could be taken with more confidence than at present. The question is interesting and important, and may be said only to need discussion to bring it to a practical solution. Perhaps the Astronomer Royal will take it in hand when the telegraphs of the kingdom shall have passed into the hands of the Government.

"Ah!" said a conceited young parson, "I have this morning been preaching to a congregation of asses." "Then that was the reason you called them beloved brethren," replied a strong-minded lady.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461930

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Bathurst, Guyong, Moleng, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands, jun.
Cowra—Mr. R. N. M'Diarmid
Hartley, Little Hartley, One Tree Hill, Bowenfels, Moranganoo, Rydal, Sod Walls, and Lithgow—Mr. Maurice Lynch
Orange and Lucknow—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, Hargraves, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. William Killick
Ryde—Mr. G. Pope.

SOUTHERN.

Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Camden, Narellan, Burragerang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider
Burrowa—Jos. J. Coughlan
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Howlett
Kiama, Jerringong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, Mullenderee, and Broulee—Mr. Harold Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Moss Vale—J. Clifford
Cooma, Nimitybelle—
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. G. C. Lenehan
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. Charles Soignies
Adelong and Tumut—Mr. Andrew Smith, jun., Adelong.

NORTHERN.

Hinton Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Miller's Forrest and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Meyn
Muswellbrook and Merton—Mr. Hugh M'Cauley
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. J. K. Osborne, postmaster, Bendemeer
Stone and Blandford—Mr. N. F. Asser
Port Macquarie—Mrs. H. Tozer
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundletown, Wingham, Taree, and Tinonee, Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—Mr. C. Bird
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher.

INTERCOLONIAL.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane—Mr. George Slater
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner
Toowoomba and Drayton—
Rockhampton—Messrs. R. M. Hunter and Co.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks.

TASMANIA.

Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.

LONDON.

Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill
Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, 121, Holborn Hill.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.

Gordon and Gotch ..	281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee	Lower George-street
John Davis	9, Market-street, between Sussex and Kent streets; and 477, Brickfield-hill, three doors south of Bathurst-street.
W. Hogarth	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	William and Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
T. Palmer	Brickfield-hill
Charles Lea (late F. Larter)	92, South Head Road
R. Iredale	Surry Hills, corner of Bourke and Campbell streets
Mr. J. J. Cooper	Adjoining Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.

SUBURBAN.

P. Davey	Paddington
W. West	Newtown, Cook's River, Camperdown, and Darlington
Joseph Hinchcliffe ..	Post-office, Waterloo: Alexandria and Botany
F. Maclean	Rushcutter's Bay
E. Glover	Balmain
W. E. Davey	North Shore
P. M'Grath	Longbottom
P. Rawlings	Ashfield
Mrs. Williams	Petersham
W. Thomas	Waverley
W. Slocombe	Canterbury
John Croker	Five Dock and Ashfield
J. Fox	Manly Beach
J. Stanner	Hunter's Hill
J. Kuhn	Randwick
D. Alderton	Burwood.

COUNTRY.

E. Mason	Parramatta
E. Squires	Penrith
George Pope, Sen. ..	Ryde
E. White	Windsor, Richmond, and the Hawkesbury
R. and W. Fieldhouse	Campbelltown, Picton, Appin, and Menangle
A. J. Powell	Berrima, Sutton Forest, and Nattai
C. A. Scrivener	Liverpool
R. Blair	East and West Maitland
J. Keating	Morpeth
J. B. Paine	Newcastle
Wm. Edward Shaw	Raymond Terrace
J. M. Kelly	Baulkham Hills
J. Manfield	Smithfield.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.
MARAVILLA COCOA.
Sole proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

The Cocoa (or Cacao) of Maravilla is the true Theobroma of Linnaeus. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. Taylor, Brothers, having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homoeopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many, who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c. "A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED." The following Extract from the Globe of May 14, 1868. "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor, Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homoeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor, Brothers' original Homoeopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills, Brick-lane, London.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The undersigned are in receipt of regular supplies of this article from the manufacturers.

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

SPANISH FLY is the active ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which speedily produces whiskers and hair. 248, High Holborn, London; and wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-st., Sydney.

HAIR CURLING FLUID.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S Curling Fluid curls ladies' or gentlemen's hair immediately it is applied. Also, wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-street, Sydney.

GREY HAIR.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S Hair Dye produces a perfect colour immediately it is used. It is permanent, and perfectly natural in effect. Wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-st., Sydney.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn, London. ALEX. ROSS'S Depilatory removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without effect to the skin. Wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-st., Sydney.

HAIR COLOUR WASH.—By damping the head with this wash, in two days grey hair becomes its original colour, and remains so. ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London; and wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores.

CORNS cured in one day, by using ALEX. ROSS'S CHIROPO. This preparation dissolves the corn in a few hours—removing the very root. Price 4s. 248, High Holborn, London; and of ROW'S Drug Store, Pitt-street.

COLDS and COUGHS.—The only remedy which affords immediate relief in cases of asthma, coughs, colds, &c., is the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN. In most cases one bottle will effect a cure. In bottles, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

WORM LOZENGES, suitable for all ages, the most efficacious and agreeable remedy now in use. In packets, 1s and 2s each. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

SHINGLES.—Shingles for SALE, cheap. Murphy's Wharf, W. PHELPS.

FOR SALE, a Stone and Brick HOUSE, 3 Rooms, No. 37, Railway-place. Apply No. 107, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

ALLOTMENTS, adjoining Forest Lodge Estate, two miles from Post Office, 26 feet frontage, with depths ranging from 90 to 170 feet, 20s to 40s per foot. GORMAN and MILLER, 183, Pitt-street.

BALMAIN.—For SALE or LEASE, a very handsome Waterside Villa RESIDENCE; 6 large rooms, kitchen, pantry, and outhouses, abundance of water, large bathing-house. Terms liberal. Particulars, Box 239, Post O.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

Two RUNS FOR SALE, with or without Stock.

TO BE SOLD North and South BURRA BURRA Runs, situate in the Wellington District, about 50 miles from Forbes, adjoining the Melrose and Mulgutherie Stations. Each Run is estimated to contain 64,000 acres, and is only subject to the nominal rent of £40 per annum.

These runs are well-watered, having four large dams erected thereon, and consist of good open myall and saltbush country.

They will be sold either together or separately, and with or without 6000 sheep.

Application to be made to JAMES F. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer, Forbes.

ALLOTMENTS, 2 miles from the Post Office, 20s to 40s per foot. GORMAN and MILLER, Pitt-street.

STORE CATTLE, 3000, for SALE, from Yarrow Creek, near Glen Innes, and Tunstal, on the Richmond River. Some of these cattle are of the famous DOG brand, and all well bred. Apply to EDWARD FLOOD, 181, Castlereagh-street.

AT THE BAZAAR.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has for PRIVATE SALE the thoroughbred Racing Mares, CASINO and PORTIA. "Casino," bay mare, 6 years, a noted good performer; "Portia," bay filly, 3 years, almost untried.

On view at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, until Saturday.

FOR SALE, two first-class Saddle and Harness Horses, each five years old; trial given. Manning, Woolm'loo-st.

FOR SALE, good Buggy or Saddle HORSE, perfectly quiet. Next Thompson's, Castlereagh-st. S., Redfern.

HANSOM Cab, Horse, and Harness, for SALE, at weekly payments of £1. Mr. Abrams, 143, Pitt-st.

HORSES and VEHICLES, bought and sold, or lent for hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

SADDLE COB for SALE, very quiet, carry any weight, price £10. WARBURTON and SONS, Pyrmont.

HANDSOME well-bred bay MARE, by William Tell; first-class saddle, side-saddle, and buggy MARE, stands 15 hands 3 inches high, 5 years old, quiet and sound, £20. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

PAIR grey buggy HORSES, 16 hands, £25; pair grey buggy COBS, 15 hands, £30. GIBSON and CO.

UPSTANDING chesnut HORSE, 5 years old; good phaeton and carriage horse, £20. Gibson and Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, buggies, waggons, drays, spring-carts, gigs, harness, saddles, &c.
A horse, dray, and harness.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.

Fat Cows. Fat Cows.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
5 head fat cows.

Quiet Well-bred Milch Cow, in Calf.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above.

At the Bazaar, THIS DAY.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed by Mr. E. Isaacs to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A good useful horse, harness, and spring-cart, with outrigger and tilt.
In good condition.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.

Regular Sales—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on HIRE.

12 Staunch Draught Horses.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed by Messrs. Peck and Co., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
12 useful draught horses, been constantly at work on Moore Park, and now disposed of in consequence of the contract being completed.

Cab Phaeton, Horse and Harness
And a Dogcart, in good condition.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed by the Executors of the late George Forbes, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
The above.

400 Prime Sheep
25 Lambs.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO. are instructed by Messrs. J. and W. Christian to sell by auction, at their Yards, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
400 very prime fat sheep, per steamer
25 ditto ditto lambs, ditto.

Homebush Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from John Hopkins, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, on MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,
240 head of very prime fat cattle, in lots, from the noted Combaddello station.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Charles Britton, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, on MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1540 prime fat ewes, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from J. C. Bagot, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Weekly Produce Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Oaten hay, lucerne, straw, potatoes.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, dead pigs, suckers, turkeys, fowls, geese, ducks, greaves
Chaff-cutter, harrows.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, bacon, cheese, lard, &c.; oranges.
At 4 o'clock,
Hides, sheepskins, tallow, &c.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At half-past 11, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street,
Calves, pigs, suckers, poultry, of all kinds.
At 1 o'clock sharp,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter, from the best dairies; cheese, including the "No. 6" and many other first-class brands; superior corn-fed bacon, in lots to suit purchasers; eggs, lard, honey, &c., &c.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

RAVEN and SMITH will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
At Farmers' Home Yards, at 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, bacon, cheese, poultry of every description, live stock, &c., &c.

T. M. DUNN (late J. B. Laverack) will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At 703, George-street South, at quarter-past 11,
Corn-fed dead pigs, from Windsor; suckers
Poultry, farm and dairy produce, honey, &c.

HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS MORNING, Friday, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
12 o'clock sharp, at Railway Meat Sheds,
100 carcases of corn-fed pork.

G. F. LOSEBY will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c. Terms, cash.

HENFREY and TOOHEY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, Hay, Straw, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, and horns.
At half-past 2 o'clock,
100 casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
Hides.
Also, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow, &c.
Terms, cash.

Leather.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th June, at a quarter to 11 o'clock precisely,
Kip, sole, calf
Yearling, and harness leather.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., will by auction, at Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, leather, hair, twine, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

LEATHER. LEATHER. LEATHER.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
109 sides sole leather.
Terms, cash.

Continuation Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

W. GRISDALE will sell by auction, at the Central Loan Office, 67, King-street West, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The remaining unredeemed pledges, consisting of jewellery, diamond rings, brooches, gold and silver watches, alberts, chains, silver and plated ware, buggy harness, musical boxes, &c.; large lot of sundries. Also, 20 cases Lowndes's port wine.

On the Premises, New Pitt-street, near Circular Quay.

TUESDAY, 15th June, at 11 o'clock.

In the Insolvent Estate of George Alfred Hewitt, Coal Merchant.

To Coal Merchants and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on the premises, New Pitt-street, near Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 15th June, at 11 o'clock,
Stock-in-trade, comprising about 240 tons of large coal, 40 tons of small coal, coke, breeze, firewood, coal bags, charcoal, weighing machine, screen, &c.
Also,
Office and stable, covered with corrugated iron, and the goodwill.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 11th June, at 2 o'clock.

At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
A quantity of scantling, boards, &c.
Also,
In the insolvent estate of J. M'Kaughan,
1 horse, saddle, and bridle.
Terms, cash.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Portobello-place, opposite the Hen and Chickens, Goulburn-street,
The whole of the household furniture, carpenters' tools, &c.
Also, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, at 2 o'clock,
New and second-hand clothing, &c.

THIS DAY, at 11.

Boxes of Clothing, Fancy Goods
Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 15th June.

EXHIBITION HOTEL,
corner of Pitt and Market streets.

Preliminary Notice.

Sale by Auction of
First-class SLATE BILLIARD TABLE, by Hopkins and Stevens
Beer Engine and Bar Fittings
Gas Fittings, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Clark to sell by auction (in consequence of his retiring from the business), on TUESDAY, 15th June, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture, billiard table, and effects.

Further particulars will be published.

Sale of Mantlepieces Postponed to FRIDAY, June 11th, Shipment not being ready.

Marble Mantelpieces
Marble Mantelpieces.

Now landed and on view.
To Marble Masons, Contractors, Builders, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 11th, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 superior Venetian marble mantelpieces.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, June 11, 1869.

In the Insolvent Estate of J. V. Lavers.

Astronomical Telescope, on Stand.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 11, 1868 at 11.
The above.
Terms, cash.

Important to Drapers and Country Buyers.

Continuation Sale of
New Drapery
Dress and Manchester Goods
Clothing, Hosiery, &c.

For Positive Sale.

SAMUEL JAY will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-court, King-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of 50 cases, comprising

White and grey calicoes	9-4, 10-4, 11-4 blankets
Prints	9-4, 10-4, 11-4 counterpanes
Brown hollands	9-4 alhambra counts
New dress goods	Flannels
5-8, 3-4, 7-8 cambric handkerchiefs	Diapers
	West-end collars
Fancy venetian shirtings	Fancy doe trousers
5-4, 6-4 woollens	Tweed vests
Tom thumb ties	4-4, 9-8 madders
Crimean and regatta shirts	&c., &c., &c.
Fancy doe suits	

Terms, liberal.

Straw Hats.
Straw Hats.
Straw Hats.
For Unreserved Sale.

SAMUEL JAY will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank Court, King-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
9 cases fashionable straw hats.
Terms, liberal.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Golden Sea, ——, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

THIS DAY, Friday, 11th June, at half-past 10 o'clock.

SAMUEL JAY has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-court, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,
B in double triangle,
1496—1 case, 100 cards, each 18 yards, assorted white cotton fringe
1497—1 ditto, 100 ditto, each 18 ditto, ditto
1498—1 ditto, 100 ditto, each 18 ditto, ditto
1499—1 ditto, 100 ditto, each 18 ditto, ditto
1500—1 ditto, 80 ditto, each 18 ditto, ditto
1501—1 ditto, 80 ditto, each 18 ditto, ditto
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Important to Booksellers,
Stationers,
Librarians,
Private Buyers, and others.

Positive absolutely Unreserved Sale
10,000 Vols. BOOKS,
Comprising the Works of all the Best Authors.
By order of Mr. James Hill.

Two Days' Sale—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 16th and 17th instant.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have received peremptory instructions from Mr. James Hill to sell by auction, on his premises, No. 790, George-street South, close to Christ Church, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 16th and 17th instant, commencing each day at 11 prompt,
10,000 volumes valuable books.
Full particulars in future issue.
Catalogues will be issued on MONDAY.
Terms, cash.

WHITE GENEVA.
15 Quarter-casks.

Suitable for the Island Trade.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, THIS MORNING.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
15 quarter-casks white geneva.
Terms at sale.

PENDREIGH'S EDINBURGH ALE.
30 Hogsheads.

For Sale by Auction, THIS (Friday) MORNING.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
30 hogsheads Pendreigh's Edinburgh ale.
New brew, just landed.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale by Auction of
WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER.

Port, Sherry, Champagnes, Hock, Claret
Brandy, Martell's, and other brands; Rum, Whisky
Bottled and Draught Beer, &c.

FRIDAY, 11th June.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, Storekeepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
Numerous parcels of superior wines
Spirits, beer, &c.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

DAWSON'S BOTTLED STOUT.
Ex Forfarshire.

Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 11th June.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Forfarshire,
75 cases, each 4 dozen, Dawson's bottled stout.
Terms cash.

To close Accounts for the Mail.

OLD TOM.

Auction Sale, FRIDAY MORNING.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed by Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
90 cases, each 1 dozen, Hill's and Underwood's old tom.
Terms at sale.

For Sale by Public Auction.
To close Accounts.

FRIDAY, 11th June.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
The following parcels of spirits and wines, various shipments, to close accounts for the Mail,
13 hogsheads Martell's brandy
15 quarter-casks dark brandy
21 ditto pale ditto
125 cases brandy
200 cases Lowndes's old tom
150 ditto Stewart's whisky
30 quarter-casks port wine
15 hogsheads rum
300 cases brandy
28 quarter-casks sherry
14 ditto Irish whisky
20 ditto Scotch ditto
40 cases port wine
65 ditto sherry
60 ditto geneva
12 hogsheads sherry
20 quarter-casks white geneva
80 cases champagne.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

On SATURDAY, 12th June, at 11 o'clock, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.

By order of the Executors of the late George Forbes, Esq.
The whole of his
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

Removed from his residence to the Rooms, Pitt-street, for convenience of Sale.

To Parties Furnishing, Booksellers, Scientific Men, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late George Forbes, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next HERALD Office, on SATURDAY, 12th June, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable furniture, books, plate, oil paintings, &c.
Terms, cash.
Particulars in future advertisement.

On TUESDAY, 15th June, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important and Attractive Sale by Auction, of
Gold and Silver Watches
Clocks
Jewellery
Plated Goods
Dressing Cases
Writing Desks
Revolvers
Glass Show Cases
Watch Materials
Brass Counter Railings
Fittings, &c., &c., &c.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, Silversmiths, Fancy Warehousemen, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 15th June, at 11 o'clock,
A shipment of watches, jewellery, and fancy goods.
Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY, June 11th, at 11 o'clock.

Stationery, Books
Fancy Goods, Cut Wines
Concertinas, Dolls, &c.

For Sale, without the slightest reserve.

Ledgers, Journals, Cash and Day Books, half and full bound in calf, sheep, and red basil
Novels, Books, Copying Letter Books
Music, Music Books; Minute, Memo., and Account Books
Envelopes, Blue Wove, Cream-laid, Linear, Italian, &c.
Note and Letter Paper, Printing Cards
P. M. Writing Desks, Albums, Date Calendars
M. B. Pens, Nibs, Lead and Slate Pencils
Cash Boxes; Red, Black, and Copying Inks
Inkstands, Paintings, Engravings
Lithographs, Prints, Church Services and Bibles
Real Wax and Crying Dolls, German Concertinas
Scented Oils, Albumenised Paper
Pipes, Pocket Knives, &c., &c.
Also,
Cut Wine Glasses, Nailed Stock, Tinned and Whitewash Brushes.

To Stationers, Booksellers, Storekeepers, Dealers in Fancy Goods, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, June 11th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms at sale.

40 Bales and Cases.

Flax and Cotton Goods.

Now landing, ex Strathnaver.

THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, as above,
A well-selected shipment of piece goods, comprising
Forfars, 36, 38, and 40 inch
Flax sheetings, 34 and 36 inch
Rough browns, light and heavy makes
Cambric handkerchiefs, 5-8 and 7-8
White window hollands, 36 to 42 inch
Cotton ticks
Hessians
Twilled skirtings, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

10 Cases
New and Fashionable Clothing.

THIS DAY,
at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
10 cases of seasonable and well-made clothing, consisting of—
Fine blue diagonal sacs
Black cloth vests, International, &c.
Ditto doe trousers
Dark fancy doe ditto
Fine blue beaver sacs
Super blue pilot reefers
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

7 Bales Brown Navy Canvas.
For Imperative Sale.

THIS DAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, as above,
7 bales brown navy canvas.
Assorted numbers, from 1 to 5.
Terms at sale.

Black Broads and Doeskins
Fancy Does, and Hairlines
Silk Mixtures
Fancy Tweeds
Steel and Satara Does
Blue, Black, and Fancy Coatings
Pilots and Witneys
Silesias
Alpaca Serges
Pocketings
Braces Buttons, &c.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases of the above goods
Terms at sale.

Brussels Bags
Leather ditto
Cricketing ditto
Ladies' Morocco ditto
Courier ditto, &c.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-DAY,
2 cases of the above named goods.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Flannels
Longcloths
Mediums.
Ex Earl Dalhousie, from London.
Damaged by Sea Water.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11,
The following goods, viz.:—
GS in diamond,
574—1 bale, 38 pieces Saxony flannels, assorted, slightly damaged
575—1 ditto, 10 ditto imitation Welsh ditto, ditto ditto
6 ditto Electoral ditto, ditto ditto
576—1 ditto, 12 ditto union imitation Welsh ditto, ditto ditto
579—1 ditto, 40 ditto 36-inch longcloths, ditto ditto
580—1 ditto, 40 ditto ditto, much ditto
582—1 ditto, 20 ditto 32-inch mediums, slightly ditto
20 ditto 36-inch ditto, ditto ditto
583—1 ditto, 40 ditto 30-inch longcloths, ditto ditto
584—1 ditto, 40 ditto 36-inch Scotch ditto, ditto ditto
585—1 ditto, 40 ditto 32-inch longcloths, ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

China Mattings.

On FRIDAY, at 11.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
25 pieces 4-4 5-4 China mattings
Wrappers, stained.
Terms at sale.

Sale of General Drapery, Slops, Shirts, Hats, &c.

Removed from the Country for convenience of Sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, June 11th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY at 11 o'clock,
The balance of a storekeeper's stock, from Queensland.
Comprising
General drapery
Shirts, clothing
Dress stuff, hosiery
Boots and shoes
Groceries, fancy goods, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Tailors, Woollen Drapers, and others.

Ex Strathnaver, Devy, master, from London.

More or less Damaged by Sea Water.

THIS DAY, Friday, June 11th.

On account of whom it may concern.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
HB & Co.,
539 ‡—One case, 500 gross bone and fancy buttons.
Terms, cash before delivery.

Crushed Loaf Sugar,
in 56-lb. Boxes.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
180 boxes crushed loaf sugar
Each 56-lbs.
Terms, liberal.

Scented Orange Pekoe.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
97 boxes scented orange pekoe
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, liberal.

CONGOU TEAS.

The damaged portion of the Cargo of the Thomas Edwards, from Foo Chow,
comprising
125 Chests
149 Half-chests
203 Boxes.

On account of whom it may concern.
Under instructions from the importers, Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co.

For Sale, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, June 11th.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, June 11th, at 11 o'clock,
The damaged portion of the cargo of congou teas, ex Thomas Edwards, from Foo Chow, as follows:—
More or less damaged by sea water.
Slightly.
DK over &C in heart,
33— 4 chests congou
34— 8 ditto ditto
37— 2 ditto ditto
38— 5 ditto ditto
46—12 ditto ditto
51—36 ditto ditto
52—22 ditto ditto
56—24 ditto ditto
57—22 ditto ditto
32—16 half-chests ditto
35—10 ditto ditto
36— 7 ditto ditto
39— 6 ditto ditto
40— 9 ditto ditto
41— 6 ditto ditto
50— 6 ditto ditto
53—29 ditto ditto
54—18 ditto ditto
55—28 ditto ditto
58—12 ditto ditto
59— 2 ditto ditto
42—50 boxes ditto
43—33 ditto ditto
44—16 ditto ditto
45—14 ditto ditto
47—23 ditto ditto
48—32 ditto ditto
49—35 ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

Ledger's Jams
and
Bottled Fruits.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
45 cases, each 2 dozen, Ledger's assorted bottled fruits
50 ditto, each 4 dozen, Ledger's 1-lb. jams.
Terms at sale.

RICHMOND RIVER.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

For Absolute Unreserved Sale.

The following splendid Cattle Properties, viz.,
WOOROOWOOLGEN,
including the four adjoining Runs,
Mongogory York
Wyundah Camden Valley,
embracing an area of upwards of
356 SQUARE MILES
of fine grazing and fattening country, having a frontage to the RICHMOND RIVER of over fifty miles.

The IMPROVEMENTS are of the most substantial and extensive character, and are principally erected on
5000 ACRES OF PURCHASED LAND,
lying along the river, and all of the very richest description of alluvial soil, fit for SUGAR GROWING or other agricultural purposes. The paddock accommodation is immense. Amongst the improvements may be mentioned a large Boiling-down Establishment, which, at a small outlay, could be adapted for
MEAT PRESERVING,
capable of being worked most economically, as the premises are situated on the bank of the river, navigable to the sea.
With this property will be sold
13,000 HEAD (MORE OR LESS) OF CATTLE,
bred on the runs, and bearing the noted
D IN DIAMOND BRAND,
also a small Herd of about 300 Head of the choicest pure-bred Cattle in the colonies.

ROSEBERRY,
Situated in the Clarence River District, about 30 miles from the above property, with valuable and extensive Improvements, and
2000 HEAD (MORE OR LESS) OF CATTLE,
of the same choice character, and D IN DIAMOND BRAND.

Stores, working horses, and all other belongings appertaining to the above properties respectively to be taken at a valuation by arbitration.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Proprietors to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 9th September next, at 11 o'clock,
The above magnificent cattle stations, in two lots.
Full particulars of these valuable properties will shortly be published, or may be obtained on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

The importance of these properties, and the necessity for their absolute disposal under the hammer to the highest bidder, in consequence of an expiration of partnership, have determined the proprietors to afford ample time to intending purchasers to visit and inspect them before the day fixed for sale, and capitalists are invited to apply to the auctioneers for letters of introduction, to ensure their obtaining every assistance for thoroughly going over the runs from first to last. The D in diamond cattle are so well known here and in Victoria, to rank as the best herd in the whole of the colonies, that all comments or attempts at their description are quite unnecessary.
The whole of the cattle will be mustered and delivered, and the sale will also include the right of brand.
Terms, liberal.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
For Positive Sale.

To close a Partnership.

The following choice Properties, viz.:—
LOT 1.—ILLALONG STATION, LACHLAN DISTRICT, situated 20 miles from YASS, with
8740 sheep, more or less,
and 100 Head of Cattle, more or less.
Also numerous substantial and complete improvements, chiefly erected on
540 ACRES OF PURCHASED LAND,
and large paddock accommodation.

LOT 2.—BUCKINBAH STATION, situated in the Wellington District, 25 miles from Wellington, together with 14,114 Sheep, more or less, and 180 Head of very quiet Cattle, more or less, and extensive first-class improvements.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Messrs. Paterson, Brothers (in consequence of a dissolution of partnership), to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 15th June next, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable pastoral properties, full particulars of which can be obtained on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street, or by reference to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of each Saturday's issue.
Terms, liberal.

A Portable Steam Engine.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, 17th June, at 11 o'clock prompt,
A portable steam-engine, with tubular boiler, fly-wheel, &c., suitable for a wharf, or a timber yard, to drive circular saws. It has been used in connection with a threshing-machine. It can be seen on application to the auctioneer.
Terms, cash.

COMMISSARIAT SALE.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th June, at 10 o'clock, on account of the Accountant-General of H. M. Navy,
The undermentioned unserviceable stores, landed from her Majesty's ships and transports:—
209 blankets, 12½ fathoms of chain cable, sails, and sundry small articles.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 11th June.

LLOYD'S ROOMS, MELBOURNE.

The splendid Tasmanian-built Schooner,
SEA BIRD.

JAMES LAURANCE is instructed to sell by auction, at Lloyd's Rooms, 90, Collins-street West, THIS DAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock, if not sold previously by private contract,
This splendid schooner of 155 tons register and 260 tons burthen, built at the Huon, of the best-seasoned bluegum, copper fastened to the load water-line, stands and shifts without ballast, well found. Her extreme light draught, carrying a full cargo of flour on nine feet, is sufficient evidence of the vessel's adaptability for our intercolonial or coasting trade.
Terms liberal, at sale.
By public auction, 11th June, Lloyd's Rooms, Melbourne, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461931

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. THOMAS M'GRATH (of Messrs. M'Grath and Punch) are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Pitt and King streets, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock and proceed to the Cemetery, Petersham. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. MICHAEL O'MEALLY are invited to attend his Funeral; the procession to move from his late residence, Macquarie and Campbell streets, Surry Hills, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, Undertaker, 21, South Head Road.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Local Director—John Alger, Esq.

MARINE policies granted on hulls, merchandise, wool, gold, freights, profits, commissions, passage money, personal effects, &c., TO and FROM all ports—claims whereon can be made payable in London, Calcutta, China, Adelaide, Melbourne, or Sydney. Rates only on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office, 35, Cornhill, London.
Capital, One Million; paid up, £250,000.
Net Premium Income for 1868, £319,500.
Rates only on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co. W. H. Mackenzie, jun., agent, 96, Pitt-st.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents.

THE NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, AUCKLAND.

Subscribed Capital £250,000
Paid-up Capital 86,000
Reserve Fund 20,000
(With unlimited liability of shareholders.
The undersigned are empowered to accept FIRE RISKS, and every description of MARINE INSURANCE (including Hulls), on the most favourable terms.
Policies issued in Triplicate if required, and payable in London, or at either of the Company's Agencies.
Claims adjusted with the utmost promptitude.
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., Agents, Sydney.
R. F. POCKLEY, Marine Surveyor.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD Manager.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

Mr. HENRY TALBOT,
THE CELEBRATED SCOTCH TRAGEDIAN,
will appear TO-NIGHT in two of his celebrated impersonations,
SHYLOCK, and THE DUKE ARANZA.

THIS EVENING, Friday, will be presented (terminating with the Trial Scene), Shakespere's
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Shylock (a Jew) ....Mr. HENRY TALBOT
Magnificos of Venice, Officers of the Court of Justice, servants, and other attendants.

To conclude with Tobin's Comedy (in three acts),
THE HONEYMOON!
THE DUKE ARANZA........Mr. HENRY TALBOT
Rolando..............................Mr. Hoskins
Montalbon..........................Mr. H. N. Douglas
Balthazar..........................Mr. J. J. Welsh
The Mock Duke ....Mr. Charles Young
Juliana..............................Miss Rosa Cooper
Volante ....Miss Florence Colville
Zamora..............................Miss Eleanor Carey.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
RICHARD THE THIRD.
Gloster.........................Mr. HENRY TALBOT.

In preparation, on a scale of great magnificence,
Shakespeare's Tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR!
Marcus Brutus.................Mr. HENRY TALBOT.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS, 267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.)
Sole Proprietors and Managers,
Mons. and Madame SOHIER.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission to the whole, 1s; children, half-price.

DANCING.—Mrs. CHARLES READ'S CLASSES will be OPEN through the vacation. Assembly Rooms, William-street.

DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK gives Private LESSONS in dancing to Ladies and Gentlemen, assisted by his daughter. Class days, MONDAY and FRIDAY. Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North.

WOOLLAHRA CHORAL UNION.—Open practice THIS EVENING, in the Ocean-street Congregational School-room; admission by tickets, which may be had of Mr. Daniel, Piper-street, or at the door. Practice to commence at 8 o'clock.
Conductor, C. CHIZLETT.

LATEST WINTER FASHIONS.—
Ex Mail Steamer Malta.
DAVID JONES AND COMPANY
are now showing their large shipment ex MAIL, comprising all the latest specialities in fashions to the 23rd April, via Marseilles.
PARISIAN WINTER MILLINERY.
Exquisite millinery Bonnets, Ladies' and children's hats
French Flowers.

FAMILY MOURNING.
All the newest and most reliable Fabrics for Mourning, for every degree of relationship.
MOURNING MILLINERY
MOURNING MANTLES
MOURNING DRESS FABRICS
(Patterns free)
QUADRUPLE CRAPE, not liable to spot.
DAVID JONES and CO.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.
Just opened, ex Mail, large Assortment from
Wilcox and Gibbs | Howes | Wheeler and Wilson's
Thomas | Singer's
Machines, lately so very scarce.
DAVID JONES and CO.

FRENCH SILKS
(Patterns free).
A special parcel, direct from the factory of Messieurs Bonnet et Cie., the only make that can be relied upon for durability.
FRENCH SATINS. | GROSGRAIN SILKS.
Silks of delicate shades and neutral tints
Young Ladies' Silks—pretty and inexpensive.
DAVID JONES and CO.

FRENCH MODEL MANTLES.
Special shapes direct from Paris, manufactured of superior Jurieux mantle silks and Lyons velvets, the most unique and graceful shapes introduced for this season.
Rich grosgrain mantles Extra velvet mantles.
Copies of the models may be procured at considerably lower prices.
DAVID JONES and CO.

FIRST QUALITY KID GLOVES.
New colours in
TREFFOUSSE and JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES,
the best cut glove and finest kid extant, nothing to equal them has yet been imported, are very elastic and perfect fitting.
Light fancies Drabs Mediums and darks.
A large collection to chose from.
DAVID JONES and CO.

J. B. TICKLE,
IMPORTER AND WAREHOUSEMAN,
311, GEORGE-STREET,
begs to state that his shipments per STRATHDON, BRUCKLAY CASTLE, EARL DALHOUSIE, FORFARSHIRE, and HAWKESBURY, are now to hand, and comprise a general assortment in the following departments:—
MANCHESTER
WOOLLENS
SLOPS
HOSIERY
FANCY
RIBBONS
HABERDASHERY
BLANKETS
FLANNELS
DRESSES
GLOVES
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Country orders carefully and promptly executed, and on most liberal terms.

TO THE LADIES.—HOBSON and WHITING'S price for their well-known superior quality Josephine Kid GLOVES, embroidered black, white, or coloured, will be for the future 4s per pair.

JOHN WILSON, Tailor, Woollendraper, and Men's and Boys' Outfitter, 624, Wilshire-place, Brickfield-hill.

JOHN WILSON is making Men's Winter Suits for £2 19s. Note the address—624, Wilshire-place.

342, GEORGE-STREET.—Black cloth suits, £4 4s; black doe trousers, 20s; tweed trousers, 15s; tweed suits, £2 15s; trousers and vest, choice materials, 30s; every article well shrunk. HUMPHREYS, Tailor.

FOR WINTER MORNINGS AND EVENINGS.
THOMPSON and GILES beg to announce the opening of another case of the following goods, NOW SO MUCH IN REQUEST:—
CHEST PROTECTORS, woollen knitted
PELERINES
CROSSOVERS
CAPES
HALF-SQUARES, for opera hoods
COIFFURES, woollen knitted and silk mixed
Handkerchiefs for the neck
Scarfs ditto ditto.
All the above are in a BEAUTIFUL VARIETY of colours; also black and white, and are marked off at LOW PRICES.
THOMPSON and GILES,
Denison House.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
DENISON HOUSE.
THOMPSON and GILES respectfully intimate to those whose bereavements compel them to adopt
MOURNING ATTIRE,
that they keep the BEST MAKES ONLY of
Black parramattas
Black balmoral cloths
Black French merinos, twills, and coburgs
Black alpacas, delaines, russell cords
Patent victoria cords
8-4 black merinos, llamas, and victoria cords
BEST BLACK PATENT CRAPES
Black parachutes; kid, thread, and silk gloves
Black veils
Black merino, cashmere, and lisle thread hose
Black crape folds and trimmings
MOURNING MILLINERY.
N.B.—Mourning orders promptly attended to and delivered by
"Special" Delivery Cart.
THOMPSON and GILES,
DENISON HOUSE.

NEW FURS.
THOMPSON and GILES beg to invite the attention of the ladies to their NEW STOCK OF FURS, which is now being offered
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
to clear them out by the end of the present month.
BOAS, MUFFS, CUFFS, and GAUNTLETS, in
Musquash
Mink
Squirrel
Miniver and ermine
Russian and French sable
Opossum, fox, grebe
Lamb, bear, lynx
Chinchilla, &c., &c.
THOMPSON and GILES, Denison House.

NEW SILKS FOR JUNE, 1869.
THOMPSON and GILES have much pleasure in inviting the attention of ladies to their present
SUPERB STOCK OF SILKS,
NEW FANCY STRIPES, 39s 6d, 42s, 45s, 47s, 52s 6d, 63s, twelve yards, wide width; or cut in any length by the yard at the same rate
NEW PARIS STRIPES, and Black Ground Silks, 47s 6d, twelve yards, wide width
NEW JASPER and RONDILLA STRIPES, 52s 6d, 63s, 73s 6d, 84s, 98s 6d, full dress
FANCY CHENES
SELF-GROUND SILKS, with BROCHE STRIPES
Small FIGURED SILKS
Black and White Checked, Striped, and Broche Silks
RICH CORDED SILKS, in Black and White and all the new shades
RECEPTION, DINNER, CARRIAGE, and EVENING SILKS
MOIRE ANTIQUES, in Black, White, and all the new colours
BLACK SATINS and WATERED SILKS.
PLAIN COLOURED SILKS,
in all the new tints.
PLAIN COLOURED SATINS.
WHITE and BLACK SATINS
Velvets, Black and Coloured
Terry, ditto ditto
REAL IRISH POPLINS, from Pim, Brothers, and Co., Dublin, in plain colours and tartans.
THOMPSON and GILES,
Denison House,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES.

MANTLES AND JACKETS.
SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS FOR WINTER, 1869.
THOMPSON and GILES have the honour to invite the attention of ladies to the very beautiful and comprehensive variety of
NEW MANTLES AND JACKETS,
now on view in their Showroom.
These goods were THE PICK OF THE FAVOURITE PATTERNS,
on view in PARIS and LONDON,
early in the season,
and embrace the most desirable shapes.
BLACK CLOTH JACKETS, loose and semi-tight, trimmed bugle, jet, fringe, passementerie, satin, and embroidered.
BLACK VELVET JACKETS and MANTLES.—The velvet of Genoa, Lyons, and Spitalfields manufacture, trimmed satin, bugle, jet, fringe, corded silk, piped, braided, &c.
Also, richly embellished with ornaments and appointments of the latest Parisian designs.
PLAIN BLACK VELVET JACKETS for young ladies.
Black and coloured velveteen, astrachan, lambskin, seal, nap, diagonal, and fancy pile cloth jackets, in every size, and elegantly trimmed.
NEW CROQUET JACKETS, for young ladies.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
Black silk jackets, in newest designs.
OPERA MANTLES, and
OPERA HOODS.
Mantle cloths and trimming cloths, cut by the yard, in any length.

SHAWLS.
French cashmere, and Paisley longs and squares
Tartan and shepherd all wool shawls
Himalaya wrap shawls
Fancy wool shawls, in great variety.
THOMPSON and GILES,
Denison House.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
THOMPSON and GILES have much pleasure in informing the ladies of Sydney that they have just opened their second large shipment of DRESS and MANTLE TRIMMINGS. These comprise
BLACK FRINGES, from 1 to 4½ inches deep, of the PUREST SILK, which retain their colour so much longer than those mixed with mohair.
Amongst the trimmings will be found some beautiful brocaded satin braids:—

Beaded and richly worked, &c.	Satin pipings, superior quality
Satin ruche	Narrow headings, &c.
Beaded satin	Silk drop trimming
Satin and lace	Satin ditto ditto
Satin gimps	Beaded ditto
Beaded ditto	

Silk Russia braids, flat ditto, tubular ditto, cords, &c., every size, now so much used in trimming mantles and jackets.

New designs in graduated star ornaments	Exceedingly handsome tassels, of all sizes
Lozenge-shaped buttons, beaded satin ditto	The Sadowa, a new mohair trimming; also chintz
Netted ditto, all sizes and of rich quality	Mohair braids.

In coloured dress trimmings our assortment is unusually large; many fresh patterns, both wide and narrow, having been recently added.

Coloured wide silk fringes	Chenille, satin, mixed colour
Ditto narrow ditto ditto	Flat satin headings
Chenille, tufted, in every colour	Flat chenille headings
	Ditto silk ditto.

Satin pipings in every colour—our own make—a superior quality to those imported, with satin, netted, silk, and velvet buttons to match.

LACE DEPARTMENT.
THOMPSON and GILES have pleasure in informing their numerous customers that they have just opened a splendid assortment of real maltese and cluny edgings and insertions, point lace and honiton of every width, very rich honiton and maltese coiffures and lappets. Honiton and maltese sets, collars, and collarets, in newest styles
Real tatting sets, at 3s 6d and 4s 6d, worth 7s 6d and 9s 6d.
For evening wear, they have been fortunate in securing some of the newest and most recherché articles in

Berthas	Bodices
Corsages	Marie Antoinettes
Sashes	Limerick and honiton lace handkerchiefs.
Belts	
Zouaves	

T. and G. would direct special attention to their BLACK PUSHER LACE TUNICS, two guineas, formerly at six guineas—a decided bargain. The above are marked at prices which must ensure a speedy sale.
T. and G. still continue to sell their Cambric Scallops and Insertion at greatly reduced prices, ranging from 3½d per yard upwards.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
Parties about to purchase Mourning will find it much to their advantage to inspect Messrs. Thomson and Giles's well selected stock of general Mourning, where they can select from an endless variety of every article requisite.

Black Parramattas	Coburgs
French Twill	French Reps
Henriettas	Delaine
Australian Crape	French Merino
Baratheas	Alpaca

4-4, 5-4, 6-4 Crepes
Crape Trimmings, Collars, Cuffs, &c., in great variety.
MOURNING ORDERS carefully executed at the shortest notice, and with the least possible delay.
FAMILIES waited on at their own residences.
THOMPSON and GILES,
Denison House, George-street.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES, ex MAIL STEAMER.
THOMPSON and GILES beg to announce to their numerous patrons, and the ladies of Sydney and suburbs, that they will exhibit,
THIS MORNING,
a very beautiful assortment of
PARISIAN and ENGLISH MILLINERY,
LADIES' and GIRLS' TRIMMED HATS.
Also, a choice assortment of Untrimmed Bonnets and Hats, in the following NEW SHAPES:—

Tyrolese	Stanley
Garibaldi	Maud
Claude	Gypsy
Cecil	Neva.

In the Underclothing Department—
Infants' Cloaks and Hoods
Ditto Embroidered Squares.
A very magnificent assortment of ladies' underclothing, consisting of—
Chemises, drawers, canezous
Petticoats, night-dresses richly trimmed with real Valenciennes lace.
First choice Josephine Kid Gloves.
DENISON HOUSE,
366, 368, and 370, George-street.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
DENISON HOUSE.
THOMPSON and GILES
invite inspection of their new and Fashionable Clothing, choice Overcoats, Capes, Galatea Jackets, &c.
Choice patterns in trousers and vests, all wool, 27s 6d
Gents' office coats, a large quantity just reduced to 21s

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
THOMPSON and GILES
can now show a splendid assortment of Boys' and Youths' Clothing, all warranted our own make, being so well known, we have every confidence in recommending these goods.
Boys' tweed suit, from 21s
Boys' tweed trousers, from 9s 6d
Boys' black trousers, from 7s 9d
Boys and youths' black sac coats, a bargain, 14s 9d
Boys' capes in the favourite material now so much worn, from 14s 6d
Boys' tunic and trousers, a useful suit for school, price 21s
Boys' single jackets, 10s 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S MERCERY DEPARTMENT.
THOMPSON and GILES
are now showing the latest novelties in gent.'s ties, scarfs, cuffs, shirt fronts, hats and caps, &c.
Gent.'s white shirts, 29s 6d the half dozen
Gent.'s dress shirts, fashionable plaits
Gent.'s shirts made to order, guaranteed to fit, of the finest material and best workmanship
Gent.'s double shell and Paris hats, from the noted makers, Woodrows and Trees. These hats are very light, and extremely durable.
WINTER UNDERCLOTHING,
in Shetland, lambswool, fleecy, cotton, &c., of the most approved makers.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.
THOMPSON and GILES
have just imported choice materials in Woollen Cloths, for the Winter Season,
including

Superfine broads		Sattaras
Does		Venetians
Tweeds	also,	Meltons
And witneys		Diagonals, &c.

Gentlemen are reminded that all ordered garments are now cut by an efficient hand, with long practical experience in one of the most fashionable establishments in Bond-street, London.
THOMPSON and GILES,
Importers,
376, 378, 380, George-street.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of WINTER DRESSES.
AUCTION PURCHASE.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
Lot 1—457 dresses at 6s 6d, English price 12s 9d
Lot 2—543 dresses at 7s 6d, English price 15s 6d
Lot 3—365 dresses at 7s 11d, English price 16s 6d
Lot 4—427 dresses at 8s 6d, English price 16s 9d
Lot 5—313 dresses at 10s 6d, English price 18s 9d
Lot 6—260 dresses at 12s 6d, English price 21s.
These goods were the stock of a manufacturer in England, sent to Sydney for positive sale, and sold at Auction regardless of cost. Our customers will find this a favourable opportunity to secure an elegant dress at half the English price. In the lot there is about 80 or 90 pieces of very neat small patterns, suitable for children, which will be sold at 7½d per yard; a very good quality, and worth 1s 3d per yard.

WINTER MANTLES and JACKETS.
The New Shapes.
CLEARING OUT AT HALF-PRICE.
Ladies' winter mantles and jackets, 5s 11d to 18s 6d
Children's winter jackets, every size, 2s 6d to 3s 11d.

FASHIONABLE ENGLISH MILLINERY BONNETS.
A large lot, just received from England, now offering at a great sacrifice; prices, 10s 6d to 14s 6d.
Also
20 cartoons of trimmed hats, the latest style, now being sold very cheap, from 5s 11d to 8s 6d.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
618, Brickfield-hill, George-street.

NEW GOODS, ex MAIL S. S. MALTA.
PEAPES and SHAW
have received per Mail—
One case first choice JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, both plain and tamboured backs; new tints for dress
A beautiful assortment of new SCARFS
"The Argyle," 1000 of these new and fashionable SCARFS, all at 2s 6d each
New ivory Scarf RINGS, handsomely carved, all at 3s 6d each
India-rubber Umbrella RINGS
New Tartan and fancy Ribbon TIES, new satin ties, various widths, &c.
Gentlemen's dressing cases, albums, &c., &c.
PEAPES and SHAW, Hosiers, Glovers, Tailors, and Outfitters, 338 and 340, George-street.

88, KING-STREET is W. HOWES'S Celebrated Tailoring House. A splendid assortment of Woollens.

W. HOWES'S 15s Trousers to order, well shrunk. 500 patterns to choose from.

88, KING-STREET.—Every garment well shrunk, well made, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

W. HOWES.—Gentlemen are invited to inspect our New Goods, and observe prices.

88, KING-STREET.—SUITS made to order in six hours, if required. W. HOWES.

W. HOWES'S Black Cloth Suits, made to order, £4 4s; Tweed Suits, £2 15s.

HORSEHAIR MATTRESSES ON SALE, at reduced prices; the largest stock in the colony.
ROGERS and COMPANY, 222, Pitt-street.
N.B.—Every mattress warranted pure horsehair.

HORSEHAIR MATTRESSES, best quality, low prices, for cash. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-street!

PULU MATTRESSES, in best linen ticks; cheapest in the colony. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-street.

WHITE COTTON Flock Mattresses and Beds, reduced prices for cash. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-st.

FIBRE and FLAX MATTRESSES, best and cheapest in the town. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-street.

MATTRESSES CLEANED and remade by steam. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street.

THE new MUSICAL TOP for 1s, quite a curiosity, at the Noah's Ark Bazaar, 494, George-street.

CALL at the Noah's Ark Bazaar, and see the new Patent MUSICAL TOP.

FRENCH FLOWERS and Wreaths—the cheapest and finest variety in the colonies, at LEMAIRE'S.

BILLIARD and general pool Balls, Cues, Tips, Wafers, &c., at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, 472, George-street.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c., &c.
Catalogues of the above are now ready, and will be forwarded upon application, by letter or otherwise.
J. PURCHASE,
Somerset Nursery, Parramatta, New South Wales.

LANDING, ex LATE ARRIVALS.
Black best drawn annealed fencing wire, 6 to 12 g.
Holloware, horseshoes, portable forges
R. and S H. shovels, spades, carron boxes
Chaff cutters, wheat and coffee mills
"SORBY'S" sheepshears, Turkey stone
Sheet zinc 8 to 10, tinplates ic, ix, ixx
"Walker's" horse nails, deck spikes, patent nails
Tinmen's wire, galvanized and black gas tube
Seaming twine, lamp cotton, canvas 1 to 6
NAVY OAKUM, Stockholm tar and pitch
Resin, whiting, chalk, raddle
Raw and boiled oil, colza, turps, red lead
B. and S. Co. white and coloured paints, varnish
Coil and trace chains, blister and shear steel
INVOICE of 4-post, ½-tester, and stump bedsteads.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

PARTIES leaving Sydney, and disposing of their FURNITURE, will obtain the highest price in cash from the undersigned. J. B. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers, Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms, 278, George-st.

ADELAIDE FLOUR,
Magarey's superfine
Hart's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's household
Dunn's superfine
Dunn's fine
Giles and Smith's superfine
Giles and Smith's fine
Stevens' superfine
Palmer's superfine
Dawson's superfine
Crawford's superfine
Marchant's superfine.
Galloway and Clarke's superfine
Butterworth's superfine.
123, Pitt-street. BEILBY and SCOTT.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, seconds; kiln-dried, Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

WHEAT.
ADELAIDE—Best milling
TASMANIAN—Choice samples
for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP,
14, Barrack-street.

FLOUR.
ADELAIDE—Hart's, Magarey's, Dunn's, Stevens's, Bowman's, Colman's, &c.
ADELAIDE—Superfine, Fine, Households, &c.
CALIFORNIAN—National Mills, Golden Gate
for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP,
14, Barrack-street.

KEROSENE OIL.
THE WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (Limited) supply
REFINED ILLUMINATING OIL.
First prize at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition.
Safer and cheaper than any other oil. Also,
Wood Preserving Oil, in any quantity.
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Secretary,
251, George-street.

PARKES and CO., 418, George-street, have received by recent arrivals:—
PORTMANTEAUS, solid leather, black and brown leather railways, basil and enamelled leather coat cases, valises, Brussels enamelled and cowhide travelling bags, hat cases, knapsacks, satchels, &c.
Silver-mounted BUGGY HARNESS
Ladies' side-saddles
Gold and silver mounted riding whips
CHAMOIS SKINS, TWINE, and WHIPCORD
FRENCH TIME-PIECES
Cornforth's wire nails, copper boat nails
Copper spirit measures, pewter ales, &c.
FINE LEATHER GOODS, comprising combination writing and dressing cases, despatch desks, papeteries, pocket-books, purses, ladies' companions, reticules, envelope cases, travelling bags
BRUSHWARE, including broom heads, Rooney's and Ludford's bass brooms, horse brushes, banisters, hair brushes, cloth and hat brushes, shoe and scouring, tooth and nail brushes, &c.
Meerschaum pipes
Gold and plated jewellery
Cricket goods
Gold scales and horseshoe magnets
Sheffield cutlery
JAPANNED-WARE—Cash-boxes, toilet services, tea trays, spice boxes, &c.
BILLIARD and POOL BALLS, BILLIARD CUES, &c.
SUPERIOR DUCK GUNS, REVOLVERS
FIRE-PROOF STEEL-LINED BOOK SAFES
MISCELLANEOUS IRONMONGERY
FANCY WARES, comprising measuring tapes, mathematical instruments pocket compasses, E. P. and B. M. spoons, table bells, watch keys, thimbles, key rings, corkscrews, napkin rings, writing paper, pens, pencils and penholders, penwipers, letter balances, clay and briar pipes, egg boilers, tatting shuttles, concertinas, &c.
PARKES and CO., Importers,
418, George-street,
opposite the Joint Stock Bank.

CONSIGNMENTS of the undermentioned Goods always on hand:—
Bencraft's Oatmeal, J. Kitchen and Son's Yellow, Mottled, Toilet, and Soft Soaps, and Melbourne Moulds; Swallow and Ariell's Plain and Fancy Biscuits, L. Giraud and Co.'s Jellies, Pastiles, Cream Chocolate, Orange and Lemon Quarters, Crystallised Fruits and Fancy Bon Bons.
W. H. ARIELL, 110, Sussex-street South.

STEAM ENGINE, 5 h. p., horizontal, in good order, for SALE. S. ZOLLNER, 86, York-street.

EX QUEEN OF THE COLONIES
Ex Golden Sea
Northampton
Pak Wan
John Nicholson.
The undersigned have just opened, ex the above vessels—
Dandy brushes, patent leather collars
Side saddles, each with and without L. H.
Gig, cab, and buggy saddles
Collar checks, serge, kersege
Whipchord, cheap snaffle bits
Hames, at reduced prices
Saddle-trees, Makepeace's and Porter's
Cheap C. B. stirrup irons
Cheap hogskins
Cheap bridle buckles, all sizes, &c., &c.
BLACKBURN and CO.,
10, Barrack-street.

BAKER'S Patent Mangle, Ransome's Chaff-cutter, Phaeton, for SALE. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-st.

A NEW 14-horse power STEAM-ENGINE
Machinery for a Flour Mill
Main Shafts and Cranks for Steamboat
Brass Cocks, Lubricators, &c.
T. W. BOWDEN has for PRIVATE SALE, the following mill works, consisting of
1 cast iron upright shaft
1 mortice spur wheel
3 stout pinions, pitched and trimmed
1 malleable iron shaft
3 mill-stone, spindles, with connections
Steps, brasses, and carriages for the above
3 mill-stones
A new 14-horse power steam-engine
Main shafts, 6 in. diameter, hammer-dressed
3 3-inch brass stop cocks
Brass grease cups and lubricators.

CELEBRATED FRENCH MEDICINES
prepared by
GRIMAULT and CO.,
Chemists to H.I.H. Prince Napoleon,
45, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.—GRIMAULT and CO., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill, for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each table-spoonful of Syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime, and, as compounded by MM. Grimault and Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

We particularly call the attention of the public to the following important testimonial:—
"Lake Keilambete, Zerong,
"Victoria, Australia.
"Messrs. Grimault and Co., Paris.
"Gentlemen,—I would thank you to forward to my address your price list of medicines, &c., by return of mail. At the same time I compliment you for your Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime. I employ it daily amongst adults and children who are attacked with disease of the lungs and liver. It outvies every other preparation of the day.
"T. H. LANG, M.D."

Internal or Local New Curative Agent.
MATICO.—Grimault and Co., Paris.—This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub, called Matico, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of physicians in Paris (and especially Dr. Ricord), Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each bottle and packet, or an explanatory treatise will be sent post free.

Agents:
IN SYDNEY—PROPRIETORS OF ROW'S DRUG STORES.
IN MELBOURNE—Messrs. FORD and CO.

PRATT'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND, a certain and speedy cure for coughs, colds, influenza, asthma, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Prepared only by W. PRATT, Dispensing Chemist, 521, late 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold at Newtown, by Mr. Mills; Parramatta, by Mr. Rowling, and Messrs. Breathour, Brothers; Liverpool, by Messrs. Scrivener and Whiteford; Campbelltown and Picton, by Messrs. E. and W. Fieldhouse; Nattai, by Mr. Curtis; and at Richmond, by Mr. Price, in bottles, 1s 6d and 2s 6d each.

RINGWORM.—BEATSON'S LOTION thoroughly and safely eradicates this malady within a fortnight. For thirty-five years this Lotion has surpassed all other specifics for above complaint. It leaves neither stain nor grease, and contains nothing of an injurious or burning quality. Sold by all chemists, price 2s 9d. Elliott, Brothers, Sydney. Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne.

WANTED, for cash, small CITY FREEHOLD property. State price, &c. to B., P. O. Pyrmont.

WANTED, to SELL a SPRING CART, cheap. J. Ryan, opposite Brewery, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL, LOCKSTITCH MACHINE, next Coachman's Arms, Woollahra.

WANTED, to Purchase, for cash, HOUSE, 5 rooms, and out-offices, with garden, &c. Rooke, 76, King-st.

WANTED, to purchase small HARMONIUM, 3 stops. Address, stating price, R. F., HERALD.

WANTED, to purchase small second-hand SEWING MACHINE. State price, &c., A.B.C., Post Office.

WANTED, to buy left-off CLOTHING of every description; highest price. J. Murphy, 107, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, to purchase 3 or 4 roomed HOUSE; also Building Allotments, Sydney and suburbs. C. Bate and Co., 165, Pitt-street.

WANTED known, EMPTY Tin-lined CASES for SALE. B. Braun, 349, George-street.

WANTED, to SELL the STOCK and FIXTURES of a small Grocery Business. T. G., HERALD Office

WANTED, to SELL, a first-class MILKING COW, with calf; very quiet. A. Mancer, 80, Hunter-st.

WANTED, to buy Household Furniture; highest price given. J. B. North and Co, 278, George-st.

WANTED, to buy LIBRARIES, large or small, for cash; highest price. J. B. North & Co., 278, Geo.-st.

WANTED, Parties furnishing, to purchase at 25 per cent. under prime cost, at J. B. North and Co.'s.

WANTED, to SELL to Country Buyers and Parties Furnishing, choice lot of Fenders and Fireirons, newest styles, just arrived ex Brucklay Castle, from 3s 6d upwards.
Hardy, Brothers,
South Head Road.
N.B.—The Trade supplied.

WANTED, to SELL to Country Buyers and Parties Furnishing, Household Furniture, suitable to all classes of Buyers, at greatly reduced prices, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade.
Hardy, Brothers,
South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL to Country Buyers, and Parties Furnishing, 500 rolls best China MATTING, white and coloured, at reduced prices.
Hardy, Brothers,
South Head Road.
N.B.—The Trade supplied.

WANTED, to SELL PIANOFORTES, at £12, £16, £25, and upwards; also Harmoniums (rosewood cases), 3 stops, by Alexandre; low prices.
Hardy, Brothers,
South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL to Country Buyers, and Parties Furnishing, 87 cases Double and single Iron BEDSTEADS and Folding Iron Stretchers, just landed ex Brucklay Castle, suitable to all classes of buyers, and at low prices.
Hardy, Brothers,
South Head Road.
N.B.—The trade supplied.

WANTED, to SELL to Country Buyers, and Parties Furnishing, the largest stock of Blankets, Quilts, Mattresses, Palliasses, and Bedding of every description, at prices to suit the times.
Hardy, Brothers,
South Head Road.
N.B.—The trade supplied.

WANTED to SELL, Kitchen Furniture, viz., ironing tables, dressers, safes, all sizes; hollowware, galvanized iron tubs and buckets, brushware, cooking-stoves, tinware, dish covers, and every other kitchen requisite.
Hardy, Brothers,
Brokers and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.
N.B.—Furniture vans always for hire. Goods carefully packed for transmission to all parts of the colony.

WANTED to SELL, at the BULL'S HEAD, Red, White, and Blue House, George-street, opposite the Central Police Court.

	Per bottle. s.	d.
Best French old cognac	2	6
Associated brandy, pale and dark	3	6
Clouzeau's No. 6 old pale brandy	3	10
Martell's blue label brandy	4	6
Hollands gin, key brand, quart	3	0
Superior old tom and whisky	3	0
Martell's pure old dark brandy	4	0
Superior sherry and port wine, quart	3	0
West India rum, quart	3	0
Allsopp's, Bass's Pyramid, Tennent's pale ale	0	11
Pig brand, Guinness's stout	1	0
Barclay's, Blood's, Woolfe's, Byass's, Marzetti's stout	0	10
Hennessy's Battle-axe pale brandy	4	6
Albury wine	1	0

Martell's, Hennessy's brandy, dark and pale, on draught, and single pint sold at wholesale prices, with other articles in the trade, at low market rates. Country orders punctually attended to, in small or large quantities.
On SALE, also,
300 cases Blood's stout, bottled by Findlater, quarts at 8s 6d per dozen; pints at 6s per dozen
Extra size gin (Hollands), labelled and capsuled, 3s 3d per bottle, or 48s per case of 15 bottles.

A GIRL wanted to NURSE and be useful. M'Laughlin, grocer, Pitt-street, Redfern.

AN ACCOMPLISHED German Lady wishes to give Lessons in SINGING, both in the Italian and German methods. Address Pittville House, 36, Upper William-street.

CORNISH MINERS wanted. Manton, Brothers, Lloyd's-chambers.

KANGAROO DOGS.—Wanted a good pair. A. Fourcade, Miller's Point.

MEDICAL.—Required, a legally qualified practitioner as MEDICAL ATTENDANT, on Contract No. 7, Great Western Railway. Apply, by letter, to Mr. George Blunt, Sodwalls.

PARTNER wanted, with about £200, in a good paying business. Z., care of Mr. Rooke, 76, King-street.

STEWARD WANTED. None need apply but those having good testimonials. Application to be made, before 11, This Day, to Young and Lark.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a MAN for the country; constant employment. J. B. Tickle, 311, George-st.

TO DRAPERS and Clothiers.—A VACANCY for a good HAND at J. Wilson's, 624, Wilshire-place.

TO TAILORS.—A thorough good quick Trousers Hand can have a permanent Engagement. 88, King-street.

TEAM wanted, for conveyance of 80 tons goods to Bemery, near Fort Bourke; return loading guaranteed from ensuing clip. R. Towns and Co.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted an experienced CUTTER. Applications, by letter, will be received until MONDAY next. X. Y., HERALD Office.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—A good opportunity for commencing practice presents itself in the town of Wollongong. There is but one resident practitioner, and competition is very much desired.

WANTED, MEN to make kip boots; also BOYS for children's work. Watson, George-street South.

WANTED, small BOY, accustomed to horses and drive out. 130, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 233, Elizabeth-street, between Park and Bathurst sts.

WANTED, a VIGNERON. One who can plough and graft preferred. Apply W. Redman, York-st. S.

WANTED, three second-hand Laundry BOILERS. State terms, to Laundry, HERALD Office.

WANTED, STORE (detached), one room, near Circular Wharf. Laundry, HERALD Office.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT to a Cook, to wash up dishes at S. Bennett's, York-street.

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL. Apply 4, Park-street, near George-street.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANTS, for the suburbs; also young Girl. Newtown Labour A.

WANTED, a Man COOK for town; 2 Cooks and Laundresses for the country. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. Washing given out. Apply 289, George-street.

WANTED, good APARTMENTS, with board, for 2 Gentlemen; bath; state terms. E. B., HERALD.

WANTED, suitable STORE for Produce. Stabling and good street frontage. C. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable competent young woman, Situation as Barmaid. E., Mrs. Pawsey's, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. Mrs. Woodward, next Lyceum Theatre, York-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD. Apply Clarendon Hotel, Hunter and George streets.

WANTED, by a competent person, a SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid. 99, Prince-street.

WANTED, a CARPENTER. Torr and Clarke, 308, Pitt-street.

WANTED, PLASTERERS. Apply at Mr. Gibson's buildings, 418 and 420, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Dungate Inn, Castlereagh and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Humby, corner King and Sussex streets, after 9.

WANTED, a HARNESS MAKER; also an Apprentice. J. T. Wells, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a stout Lad, as Smith's HELPER. Robertson's Coach Factory, 489, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a PERSON for repairing, in a second-hand clothing shop. 210, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a BAKER. Thomas Dingle, 206, William-street.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL. Mrs. Bate, 2, Gainsboro' Villas, Waverley Road, Woollahra.

WANTED, RUNNERS for the ABSTAINER. Apply this (Friday) morning, at 140, William-st.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN, acquainted with the clothing. 277, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Gardener, either job or constancy, good testimonials. G., Pierce, William-st.

WANTED, a smart BOY. Apply W. Broom, hair-dresser, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, about 18 years of age. 161, Forbes-street, 3 doors from William-st.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Housemaids, Housekeeper, General Servants, for Engagement. Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, by an industrious Woman, Work by the day—Sewing or Cleaning. Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as BARMAID, in town or country; good references. Mrs. Capps.

WAITING Engagements, Servants of all capacity The Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-st., S. H. R.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Lucas, Furniture Bazaar, Pitt-street.

WANTED, TROUSERS' HANDS. Apply 100, Cooper-street, near Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, an honest clean little GIRL, about 12 or 14, to help in the house. 37, South Head Road.

WANTED, OLD CAST IRON; highest price given, 32, Park-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Kettle, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, an active young Man, as Billiard-marker, and to be otherwise useful. Apply Volunteer Club.

WANTED, a smart Youth as CASHIER, for the drapery business. Apply 688, George-st., South.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, for a man with two heavy horses and dray; stone cart or other work. Carter, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a small Donkey ENGINE, in good working order. Apply to Mr. William Rowe, Towns's Wharf.

WANTED, by an active young Man, a SITUATION, either as Clerk or Storeman; capable of taking entire charge of a country store, having had eighteen years' experience. Address A. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a young person, a SITUATION as Waitress in an hotel or dining rooms. Two years' reference. Open for a week. Apply 166, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by three respectable young Ladies, TWO ROOMS, unfurnished, within twenty minutes' walk of Post Office. Apply, by letter, stating particulars, F. A. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a young Man having a thorough knowledge of stock, with considerable experience in station business, a SITUATION on a cattle station as Manager or Overseer. Undeniable references. Address W. B. Cooper, news agent, Parramatta-street.

ASHFIELD.—MILTON HOUSE, a family residence, with grounds, to LET. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-street.

APARTMENTS.—Suite of Apartments vacant at Mrs. Brady's, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, for one or two young men of religious principles. Also, Furnished ROOMS, for married couple. For address apply H. M'Laurin, Pitt and Goulburn streets.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE; also, private Apartments. 180, Prince-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for families or gentlemen. Miss Jarmain, Premier-terrace. Terms moderate.

BOARD and Residence.—Vacancies for two gentlemen. Miss Digan's, 19, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

FURNISHED HOUSE, of 4 or 5 rooms, in Sydney or environs, wanted. Address C. Rupe, P. O., Goulburn.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PREMISES, George-street South.—To LET, No. 511, between Golden Gate Public-house and Goodlet and Smith's, with detached store, gas-fittings, shelves, counters. Apply at shop.

HOTEL to LET, near the wharfs; a good chance. Apply at once to C. H. Rooke, 76, King-street.

HUNTER'S HILL.—To LET, near the Wharf, a FAMILY RESIDENCE of 8 rooms, kitchen, laundry, cellar, garden. Will be shortly vacant. Apply to G. De Milhau, General Post Office.

KIRIBILI POINT.—To LET, WOTONGA HOUSE. First-class residence. Josiah Mullens, 131, Pitt-st.

OFFICES to LET, superior accommodation, cheap, 227, George-street North, opposite Bridge-street.

OFFICES.—TO LET, the First and Second FLOORS over the Stores of the undersigned, suitable for merchants' or solicitors' offices, or for a company. Apply to Walter Renny, 170, Pitt-street.

ROOMS to LET, furnished or unfurnished. Mrs. Mitchell, midwife, 444, Pitt-street, Haymarket.

TO LET, a HOME, bedroom comfortably furnished for two gentlemen; board optional. 11, Bridge-street.

TO LET, 181, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, 6 rooms, bath-room, kitchens, gas. Rent £8 month.

TO LET, a 4-roomed HOUSE, Margaret-lane. Apply No. 8. Every convenience.

TO LET, that balcony HOUSE, 64, Upper Fort-street, 5 rooms, 2 kitchens. Apply from 11 to 3 daily.

TO LET, in Derwent-street, Glebe, a COTTAGE, 4 rooms and kitchen. T. T. Smith, Glebe.

TO LET, suitable for a Dentist or any other Profession, the first FLOOR of 323, George-street. W. Larmer.

TO LET, after 16th instant, No. 205, Horbury-terrace, Macquarie-street. Apply at 225, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, ALBION HOTEL, Balmain; bar fittings complete. No incoming. Rent mod. W. J. Lewis.

TO LET, HOUSE, with every convenience, 265, Upper Forbes-street. Apply 88, King-street.

TO LET, a SHOP, next to the Crown, George-street. Thomas Collins, 83, Parramatta-street.

TO LET, a 6-roomed HOUSE, 111, Goulburn-street; pantry, hall, water laid on. Apply 15, Park-street.

TO LET, 4 and 5 roomed HOUSES, stoves, ovens, 12s and 13s each. Rising Sun, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a comfortably-furnished ROOM. Apply corner William and Dowling streets.

TO LET, COTTAGE, Blue's Bay, North Shore, 8s per week. F. Smith, opposite Royal Hotel.

TO LET, the CROWN HOTEL, Brickfield-hill. For full particulars apply to A. W. Hulle.

TO LET, SHOP PREMISES and Stores, suitable for any business. § 208, Pitt-st., opp. Victoria Theatre.

TO LET, the SHOP, situated at the corner of George and King streets, now in the occupation of Mr. Menser. Apply to F. Lassetter and Co., George-street.

TO BUTCHERS and others.—To LET, 226, Pitt-street. Will be let for a term not exceeding three years for anything like a reasonable offer, or by the week. Apply C. C. Gold, next door.

TO LET, two COTTAGES—one of four rooms and kitchen, and one of two rooms and kitchen, in Regent-street, Kingston, near the railway, Newtown. Apply to Mr. Hoffmann, 501, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET, at Balmain, a COTTAGE, with water frontage, wharf, davits, garden, &c., situated below Mr. Shoobert's, foot of Clifton-street. Rent 12s. 6d. Mr. Long, Elizabeth-street; or to Messenger Department of Lands.

TO LET on LEASE.—Old Established Milliner's and Dressmaker's SHOP or PREMISES, George-street, adjoining English and Scottish Bank, one door from King-street, suitable for above or any general business, having a very great depth of land, and right of back entrance from gateway in George-street. The above is one of the very best sites in the city. For further particulars apply to J. G. Raphael.

TO CAPITALISTS, MILLERS, BREWERS, SUGAR MANUFACTURERS, CLOTH MANUFACTURERS, &c.—To LET, with immediate possession, a large and substantially-built FLOUR MILL, of four stories, with engine-house, containing a nearly new 25-horse power (nominal) engine, and two large boilers, also a blacksmith's shop and fittings. The mill stands on an eight-acre allotment, on which are several cottages, a large reservoir, and well of water, a ten-ton weighbridge (by Poole, of Liverpool), and a cottage of five rooms, suitable for a manager. There is also a large brick and cement tank. The inside measurement of the mill is as follows:—Length, 100 feet; width, 35 feet; ground floor, 8 feet 8 inches high; first floor, 10 feet; second floor, 8 feet 2 inches; third floor, 7 feet 3 inches. The above premises are admirably adapted for a tweed manufactory, brewery, or any other purpose requiring ample room, and the distance from the Campbelltown station is only eight miles.
Apply to Henry Thompson, Camden.

UPPER PADDINGTON.—Furnished BEDROOMS or APARTMENTS in the house of a widow lady. No children. For cards apply at 291, Castlereagh-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£2 12s per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 per annum.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charge 3s to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscription, 5s per annum, payable in advance. Single copies, stamped, 4d, to be had of all news agents.

SYDNEY.—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, June 11, 1869.